"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled and continued warm to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,896. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ORDER TO CUT EXPRESS RATES

Commerce Board Says Charge on Small Packages Adds to Cost of Living.

URGES DIRECT FARM TRADE

Accuses Companies of Assessing Highest Rates Traffic Will Bear.

NEW TARIFF IN THE FALL

Commission Says Railroads Control Express Companies and None Is Independent.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Sweeping reductions in express rates averaging, in general, approximately 15 per cent.; drastic reforms in regulations and practices, and comprehensive changes in the methods of operation are prescribed in a report made public to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of its investigation into the business of the thirteen great express companies of the United States.

Dealing with the identity of interest between the various companies, the report finds that while these companies are separate legal entities, "it is of interest to regard this fact that by stock ownership and otherwise they are so interlaced, intertwined, and interlocked that it is with difficulty we can trace any one of the greater companies as either wholly independent in its management or the agency of a single railroad system. So that while these companies operate separately and compete with each other for traffic, the express business may be said to be almost a family affair."

"An interesting genealogical tree, in fact, might be drawn showing a common ancestry in all of the larger companies. And while many names may be used to designate these companies, it is within the fact to say that aside from the operations of the minor and distinctively railroad express companies, the express business of the United States is managed by not more than three groups of interests."

Commissioner Lane's Task.

The inquiry was the most extensive, and, in wealth of infinite detail, probably the most thorough, ever prosecuted by the commission. It was conducted and the report was prepared by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane. It has been in progress for nearly three years. The report itself makes 600 printed pages. It involved an examination and comparison of practically more than 600,000,000 express rates in effect in this country, in addition to an examination of millions of waybills and an investigation, through the books of the companies, of their financial operations and business methods.

Commissioner Lane is of opinion that the conclusions reached constitute a long step toward the solution of that gravest problem of the American householder, the high cost of living.

The greatest reduction of rates proposed is on small packages—that is, on parcels which weigh less than twelve pounds. Rates on packages of more than twelve pounds were found to be more reasonable than those on smaller parcels.

Briefly stated, the new rates may be said to be based upon a minimum charge of twenty-one cents for a pound package. This charge increases in ratio to the increase of weight and distance, at rates varying from three-tenths of a cent a pound to about twelve cents a pound. Twelve cents a pound, according to the conclusions of the commission, is approximately the highest rate per pound for the greatest distance possible for a parcel to be carried wholly within the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

Reductions Ordered.

Packages weighing two pounds, for instance, may be shipped 1,000 miles—New York City to Chicago—for 24 cents, and 2,000 miles—New York City to Denver—for 31 cents, the present rates being, respectively, for each 35 cents. A three-pound package will cost 27 cents for 1,000 miles and 37 cents for 2,000 miles, the existing rates being, respectively, each 45 cents. A ten-pound package may be transported 1,000 miles for 42 cents and 2,000 miles for 77 cents, as against the existing rates of 75 cents and $1.25, respectively. The cost of transporting a twenty-five-pound package 1,000 miles will be 76 cents, against the present rate of $1.10, and for 2,000 miles, $1.64, against the present rate of $2.25.

Commissioner Lane believes that the method adopted for the computation and construction of express rates is scientific and will result in the exaction of entirely reasonable charges. Through the decision announced to-day express rates are made that are expected to open an avenue of trade between the producer of food commodities and the consumer by distributing equitably to the weight and distance the burden of the cost of transportation. At present that burden is borne chiefly by the parcels of light weight By Commissioner Lane's decision, the small package will bear no greater share, per pound, of the cost of transportation than the heavy package, and every package weighing less than 100 pounds will bear the same amount of terminal expense.

The charges of the express companies now in many instances are the same for 50 pounds as for 100 pounds between the same points, and in some instances they are as much for 30 pounds as for 100 pounds. Under such a system the householder is compelled to pay as much for a ten-pound package as a dealer would pay for a twenty-five-pound package, and three or four times as much as the dealer would pay for ten pounds included in a 100-pound shipment.

May Increase Farm Trade.

Commissioner Lane expresses the belief that the system proposed will make practicable the opening of direct avenues of trade between the farm and the city household. He, likewise, is of opinion that, while the reduction of the rates on the lighter weight parcels will average between 20 and 30 per cent., the express companies themselves will be the beneficiaries of a largely increased business in the handling of small parcels.

The report shows that more than 300,000,000 parcels are handled annually by the express companies in the United States. The average household of five persons in this country either sends or receives by express in the course of a year from eight to ten packages. The

Continued on Page 4.

DELUGE IN WASHINGTON.

More Than 3,000,000,000 Gallons in an Hour—4 Drown in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—All records for rainfall in the city of Washington were broken late this afternoon. During forty-five minutes, between 6 and 6:45 o'clock, the water fell in torrents all over the District of Columbia, and when the official forecaster at the Weather Bureau went to his rain gauge he found that in that three-quarters of an hour there had fallen 2.5 inches of water.

Maintained uniformly all over the seventy square miles of the District of Columbia, this means that 421,143,333 cubic feet of water fell, and that the amount of water thrust upon the jaded and sweltering capital in less than an hour was something like 3,162,000,000 gallons. But this was not all of the water fall. It continued to rain into the night, and the official Weather Bureau record of the rainfall from 6 o'clock until 8 o'clock, two hours, was 2.8 inches. Most of it fell in forty-five minutes.

The previous record for Washington was 2.20 inches in one hour on Oct. 20, 1910. Again on July 12, 1910, there were 1.20 inches of rainfall in thirty minutes, and on June 12, 1911, there was 0.84 inches of rainfall recorded in fifteen minutes.

"It was an ideal afternoon for a big deluge," said the forecaster. "The mercury went up to 94, making it the warmest day of the Summer in Washington, and there was no wind. Our records show that the heavy rain of to-day was local to Washington, only a trace having fallen in New York."

The model sewer system of Washington groaned under the weight of water during the forty-five minutes when the storm was at its height. It rebelled, refused to carry off the water, and streets were flooded above the curbing, while cellars throughout Washington were flooded a foot, something that has not occurred in years.

ALTON, Ill., July 14. — Four persons were drowned to-day by a cloudburst which destroyed two miles of streets, wrecked six buildings and the gas plant of the Alton Gas and Electric Company, with a total property loss of $250,000.

That more lives were not lost was due to William Doty, who ran through the streets ahead of the water, breaking windows with his bare hands and awakening sleeping families in time to permit them to reach safety.

A peculiar feature of the storm was the manner in which it hovered over the immediate vicinity of Alton. It was not felt beyond a seven-mile radius.

The cloudburst followed a spectacular storm which lasted all night. A heavy cloud passed over Alton three times, flooding streets and cellars each time. The third time rain fell in torrents, sending a wall of water through the principal business and residence streets. Sewers broke, washing away the foundations of six residences, which dropped into the cellars. A culvert under the plant of the gas and electric company was washed out, and the entire plant sank several yards.

DENVER, TOO, HAS A FLOOD.

Damage May Exceed $500,000—Part of City Under Water.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—A large portion of Denver is under water to-night, and damage which may reach or even exceed half a million dollars is being done by the greatest flood known in Cherry Creek since 1864, when the little city was practically wiped out.

Cloudbursts in the city to-day filled the streets with torrents. Hail smashed much window glass and stacks of merchandise in open rooms and basements were heavily damaged. To-night Cherry Creek sent down a flood which is sweeping through the city, wrecking buildings and driving hundreds from their homes. Every available man is being pressed into service by the city in the work of rescue.

LIGHTNING HITS FLATHOUSE.

Wrecks Cupola, Fells Girl and Knocks Razor Out of Policeman's Hand.

An electrical storm of great violence swept over the upper part of the Bronx yesterday afternoon. The cupola of the apartment house at 2,493 Valentine Avenue was shattered by lightning, and Miss Lilian Phelps, who was watching the storm from the window of her mother's apartment on the sixth floor, was knocked down and temporarily blinded. The centre table of the parlor was reduced to matchwood, the molding was torn from the wall and its gilt burned off, the bric-a-brac was scattered in fragments, and all the rest of the furniture was damaged in varying degrees. Mrs. Theresa Phelps was stunned in one of the back rooms, and then the bolt appears to have crossed to the adjoining apartment.

At all events, two holes the size of a lead pencil were found in the partition wall afterward, and Police Lieut. Charles Place, who occupies that apartment and was shaving when the crash came, had the novel experience of seeing his razor jerked from his hand and thrown across the room by an invisible force. As a final touch, the elevator in the apartment was put out of order.

SENATORS AT DRAW POKER.

Unusual Hand Falls to One Who Wins a $12.50 Pot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A very unusual poker hand was played a few nights ago in what is known as the "Senators' poker game." The Senators' poker game is composed of six or seven Senators, who gather twice a week at one of the players' homes and "sit in," sometimes until they are greeted by the roosters announcing the dull gray dawn of the day that has arrived. In the last sitting there was one hand that has caused as much discussion and speculation as all the Tariff bills put together and the Panama Canal bill thrown in for good measure. Here is what happened:

Senator A. opened a jackpot for $3.75. Senator B., who was sitting on his left, took a squint at his hand, and found a nine high straight. Mr. B. slipped a glance at those behind him, and thought he saw evidences of easy money, and just "stayed." Three others trailed along. Senator X., who was dealing, asked how many cards were required. Senator A., the opener, said that he was satisfied with what he had. This started B. to thinking. He figured that a nine high straight was pretty weak against the other pat hand. He noticed that all of his cards were spades, except the seven. That was a heart. He decided quickly. He tossed away the heart, hoping to make a flush or a straight flush. Senator A. bet $12.50. Senator B. stepped down and looked again. In his hand there nestled a stranger. It was the seven of clubs, making his hand exactly of the same value as it had been originally. "I've just got to call," he said.

Senator A. had a seven high straight. Senator B. won the money.

Cramps, colic, Summer complaint relieved by a few doses of Angostura Bitters.—Adv.

WILSON PLANS TO RUN A BUSINESS CAMPAIGN

His Committee to be a Board of Directors Striving for Good Results Through Efficiency.

BOSSES ARE TO BE RETIRED

McCombs, Daniels, McAdoo, Morgenthau, Davies, and O'Gorman Will Be Among Advisers.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 14.—Interest has been for the moment transferred from political pilgrims to the Little White House to the six men who are speeding to Chicago, "loaded and locked," as Gov. Wilson expressed it, with the Wilson plan for conducting the Democratic National campaign. These six leaders will appear at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee when it convenes at noon to-morrow in the Congress Hotel. One of them, Robert S. Hudspeth, National Committeeman from New Jersey, will make a motion, and thus will broach to the National Committee the first item in the Wilson programme.

Committeeman Hudspeth's motion will be that the National Committee proceed to the business of electing a Chairman, and that Col. William F. McCombs, manager of Gov. Wilson's pre-convention campaign, be elected by acclamation. National Committeeman Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, one of Gov. Wilson's closest political and personal friends, will second Committeeman Hudspeth's motion.

The Wilson plan will then be fairly launched before the committee and unless opposition develops that so far has not shown upon the surface the programme will establish itself practically by unanimous consent.

The meaning of the motion if it carries will be that the day of the old political bosses in Democratic politics will come to a definite and yet wholly peaceful end. McCombs, a young man in every particular, and especially a young man in politics, will begin immediately to call about him the young men who have been his aids and allies since the Wilson propaganda began to make itself felt. Old leaders, famous bosses, and powerful men behind the throne who operated through the old leaders, will find themselves suddenly out of contact and out of touch. Norman E. Mack will pass as National Chairman, and with him will go the dominating influence of the New York State boss over Democratic politics.

In his pocket National Committeeman Hudspeth carries to Chicago a long memorandum prepared by Gov. Wilson. It is addressed to Hudspeth to serve for his own guidance and is not to be laid formally before the National Committee. Besides preparing this memorandum covering his views, Gov. Wilson held conferences almost daily for a week with the man who carries his message to Chicago and with the five other leaders who accompany Committeeman Hudspeth for the purpose of assisting to interpret Gov. Wilson's message and to reinforce its conclusions upon the National Committeemen.

Business Methods in Campaign.

Those in the party are State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup of New Jersey, who has spent most of his time at Sea Girt since Gov. Wilson was nominated; Col. W. F. McCombs, who is making the trip in order to take immediate charge of the National Committee after his selection for the place by Gov. Wilson has been ratified; National Committeeman Hudspeth, who was chosen to be Gov. Wilson's spokesman because he is an intimate personal friend, as well as on account of his official position as the National Committeeman from Gov. Wilson's home State; National Committeeman Josephus Daniels, the North Carolina editor, who has been at Sea Girt constantly since the nomination; Col. Robert Ewing, National Committeeman from Louisiana, and Thomas J. Pence, formerly Washington correspondent for the paper owned by Josephus Daniels in North Carolina and more recently manager of the Wilson campaign headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Pence, it is practically certain, will emerge from the meeting of the National Committee with the post of publicity manager for the campaign. He will work directly under a Campaign Committee which Mr. McCoombs will name, to be composed almost exclusively of National Committeemen known to be friendly to Gov. Wilson's cause.

In this campaign committee will centre the authority of the National Committee for the campaign. Mr. McCombs will be permitted, as its Chairman, to exercise a free hand only so far as he may be backed up by a majority of the committee. His own vote will be on an exact par with that of the votes of all other members of the committee, and his executive policies will be only such as he may be directed to undertake.

In the plan of organization an entirely new influence will control. This will be an influence of the sort that controls large corporations, but not in any way the harmful influence of corporations. Gov. Wilson has taken note of the effective way big corporations organize their workers to obtain efficiency and economy in management and direct action upon any given problem. He has taken note also of the vast wastefulness of the old methods of political organization and of the antiquated manner in which they meet the modern campaign problem, and he has decided to replace these old methods with the business methods of the up-to-date corporation.

McAdoo and Morgenthau Advisers.

At Gov. Wilson's elbow to advise him about the way corporations get things done for corporations has been William G. McAdoo, builder of the Hudson tubes. While no official confirmation can be obtained of the fact, it is entirely probable that Mr. McAdoo suggested the plan of organization which National Committeeman Hudspeth carries with him to Chicago, and which calls for the creation of a campaign organization such as any visitor to the office of a successful business concern might expect to encounter there.

Immediately behind the executive officer, Mr. McCombs, will stand the campaign committee. But it will not be like

Continued on Page 3.

BOY SCOUTS
HELP SAVE TREES
Organization will take up practical work of forestry in a useful way. Read about it in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

LOSES SON SWIMMING TO SINKING BATHERS

Rescues One of Three in Jamaica Bay, and Then Learns Boy Who Followed Him Went Down.

FATHER DROWNS AIDING GIRL

Miss Bray Saved by Motor Boat, but Parent Is Lost—Boys Try to Conceal Drowning of Companion.

Harry Brooks of Canarsie, William Lorenz of 89 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, and Joseph Seidon of Canarsie rowed over early yesterday afternoon from Canarsie to Ruffle Bar, an island of some eighty acres off Rockaway Point. After beaching their rowboat they put on bathing suits and went out into the water together. When they were a few hundred feet out from shore all three at the same time began to shout for help.

Among the bathers who heard them were Hjilmar Palmroad and his eight-year-old son, Hjilmar Palmroad, Jr. The father started for the three men as soon as he heard their cries. The son, who was also a strong swimmer for a boy, jumped into the water and kept a few strokes behind his father till they were some distance out.

"Go back," shouted Palmroad to his son when he saw that the boy intended to follow him. "They're too far out. You can't do any good."

Palmroad kept on alone. In a few minutes he arrived at the spot whence the shouts for help had come. Two of the men, Brooks and Lorenz, exhausted by their struggles, had sunk, and Seidon was barely able to keep above the water. Palmroad caught the survivor by the hair and turned toward the shore.

A few minutes later he had brought the unconscious man to the beach. Palmroad and several others began to work over him. After some minutes Seidon opened his eyes, and then Palmroad turned to his wife, who was beside him, and asked:

"Where's Hjilmar?"

"Why, he swam out with you?" she replied.

"No, I sent him back," declared Palmroad.

"Where is he, then?" exclaimed his wife. "I haven't seen him around anywhere."

They both went to look for the boy. He was nowhere on the beach. Every one near the place had seen him start with his father toward the drowning men, but no one had seen him come back. They had been too intent in watching the daring rescue to see anything else. The search for the missing boy was in vain, and the truth was slowly brought home that Hjilmar, Jr., had given out in trying to follow his father, and had gone down unnoticed in the excitement.

As soon as Seidon had been brought around to consciousness he walked to the spot where he and his companions had left their boat. Then, merely saying that Lorenz had been seized with cramps and that he and Brooks had lost their strength in trying to save him, he shoved off the boat and started out alone to row back to the Brooklyn side.

None of the bodies was recovered.

DIES SAVING HIS DAUGHTER.

Girl Gets Beyond Her Depth—Motor Boat Rescues Her.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 14.—James Bray, a builder, of Terrace Avenue, Hempstead, left home early this morning with his daughter, Miss Amy, to bathe at Point Lookout, on the eastern end of Long Beach.

Neither could swim and they stayed close to each other and kept in shallow water. The gradual slope of the beach allowed them to stay well within their depth while they walked out a considerable distance from shore. As the girl was walking further and further out, with the water not above her shoulders, she suddenly threw her arms into the air, screamed and disappeared from sight. She arose struggling, and her father fought his way through the water till he was close enough for her to reach him.

As she caught him around the neck his footing gave way and they slid into deep water at the point where the beach forms a sheer incline to meet the floor of the ocean.

Mr. Bray tried desperately to regain a foothold and drag back his daughter to shallower water, but her arms were locked about him in a way that prevented the use of his arms.

A motor boat was only a short distance away when the girl first screamed. Those in the boat turned it around and steered toward her at once. When they arrived the girl was still clinging to her father. Two of those in the boat reached over the side and caught hold of the girl. When she had been lifted into the boat they turned to rescue her father, but his body had suddenly sunk out of sight. They waited over the spot for several minutes, but it did not reappear.

Finally, giving him up for lost, they speeded with the girl to Point Lookout and began to work over her. Dr. Joseph Kerrigan of Hempstead was summoned, and aided in reviving her. It was nearly two hours before she became conscious. She was taken to her home in Hempstead, where last night her recovery was in doubt.

Mr. Bray was an Englishman, 50 years old. His daughter had been his constant companion in the last two years, since he lost his wife. Miss Bray is 20 years old.

TRY TO HIDE BOY'S DROWNING.

His Companions Tell Police He Went Away in an Automobile.

When Charles J. Jameson, Jr., failed to appear at dinner Saturday evening at his home, 226 Warren Street, Harrison, N. J., his parents became alarmed and searched the neighborhood for him. Three other boys who had been seen with him early in the afternoon were questioned, and said that while young Jameson had started off on a swimming expedition with them he had been offered an automobile ride by some stranger and had gone off, leaving them to go on to the Hackensack River.

This story only increased the alarm, for the boy's mother saw the work of a kidnapper, and a search of the countryside was instituted Saturday evening. The search was fruitless and the police be-

Continued on Page 3.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN WRECK NEAR CHICAGO

Omaha Fast Mail Crashes Into Denver Sleeping Car Train on the Burlington Road.

MORE THAN 25 ARE INJURED

Debris Takes Fire and Adds to Horror—Woman Tower Operator Is Absolved from Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14. — Thirteen persons are dead and more than twenty-five were injured as the result of the Omaha fast mail train, running at seventy miles an hour, crashing into the rear sleeper of the Denver Overland Limited, which was standing at Western Springs, a station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, eighteen miles west of Chicago, at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

The Dead.

BARCLAY, FRANCIS A., 20 years old, Billings, Mon.
BROWNSON, GEORGE, 55 years old, Galesburg, Ill.; engineer of Train No. 8.
BUNCH, A. E., 30 years old, Chicago; negro porter of Pullman car on Train No. 2.
HART, Mrs. G. M., wife of a physician at Canton, Ohio.
KELLY, Miss LILLIAN, 22 years old, Boise, Idaho.
POHLMANN, Mrs. E. G., San Francisco.
STERN, M. E., Chicago.
TUDOR, G. W., 40 years old, Lacey, Iowa.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED WOMEN.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED GIRLS.
ONE UNIDENTIFIED BOY.

The Injured.

CRAIN, H. O., Galesburg, Ill.; fireman of mail train; left hand and right foot injured.
DUDLEY, WARREN P., 14 Oak Street, Belmont, Mass.
DUDLEY, Mrs. BESSIE M.; wife of Warren P. Dudley; compound fracture of right leg.
FLACK, JOHN W., Cincinnati; right leg lacerated, scalp wound.
FLACH, Mrs., Cincinnati; severe scalp wounds.
FRANCIS, Mrs. E. W., Bedford, Ind.; severely bruised about the body.
HUGHES, FRANK D., Hinsdale, Ill.; conductor of Train No. 8.
KREHL, Mrs. J. C., Girard, Ohio; spine hurt, several ribs broken.
OAKES, Miss ETHEL, Boston; collarbone broken and injured internally.
POHLMANN, E. G., San Francisco; right arm and leg broken.
SCHOLZO, the Rev. E. H., St. Francis Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; back injured and scalp wounds.

The accident occurred about 200 yards west of the station, a dense fog prevailing. So far as the Coroner and railroad officials have been able to learn, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of several employes, including train crews and station agents.

While not so appalling in loss of life as some recent railroad horrors, perhaps none in recent years has been so replete with touching incidents. From the time the noise of the impact, when the great bulk of flying machinery plowed through the first sleeper and sent the second toppling over, reverberated over the sleeping village, heroines and heroes sprang into being wherever suffering was endured or peril threatened.

Railroad officials refused to-night to fix the blame until after the wreck had been investigated. Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, who was in charge of the tower from which the block signals were controlled, said she was certain the block was thrown against both trains. She collapsed after the accident, and to-night is in a highly nervous condition.

Dies at Hospital Door.

In no case was the result of the catastrophe more tragic than in that of E. G. Pohlmann of San Francisco, who is in the hospital at La Grange in such a serious condition that the physicians hold little hope for his recovery. In the hospital morgue, a few hundred feet from his bed, the body of Mrs. Pohlmann has been placed. She died at the door of the hospital after being removed from the relief train.

The husband and wife, who had been married only six months, were taken from the débris together. Pohlmann was suffering from a broken right arm and leg and from internal injuries His bride, who was found locked in the mangled arms of her husband, was dying from a broken back. A few hours after he had reached the hospital Pohlmann recovered consciousness and was told that his wife was dead.

"Then I am ready to die," he said weakly, "and thank God my injuries are such that I probably shall have my wish."

Briefly he told his story. It represents a series of tragedies, of which the wreck is the culmination.

"We were only married six months ago," he sobbed, "and at that time everything was happy. Then my father left our home in San Francisco and went to New York on a business trip. Several days ago my mother and I received a telegram saying that he had been killed. It was the most severe shock that mother ever has had. My wife and I left San Francisco at once for New York to get the body. I guess that mother herself must make that trip, after all, and it looks as if she will have three bodies to take back with her and bury in the family lot."

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Flach of Cincinnati were returning from a two months' pleasure trip through the West.

"I had left my wife and gone to the washroom to clean up before getting into Chicago," said Mr. Flach. "Father Scholzo of Cincinnati was already there. "The next instant there came a tremendous shock. I felt the bottom of the car apparently rise up under my feet. All the fixtures in the washroom came tumbling down on top of me, and I felt myself hurled through the air. I brought up with a crash against the paneling on the opposite side of the room.

Thrilling Rescue of Women.

"A heavy beam that had broken through from somewhere was lying across my shoulders and pinning me to the side of the car, which was now its floor. I wrenched and thrashed about and got loose from the beam and called to Father Scholzo. He answered and emerged from a litter of water tanks and towel racks and wooden paneling, bleeding profusely about the head. The window overhead was still intact, and I took a chair and broke it and climbed out. Somebody called to me to come away, but I thought of my wife, who was still in the car somewhere, dead or alive, I did not know, and I climbed back on the side of the Pullman again.

"A fully dressed man, whose name I am sorry I do not know, because in the excitement he was the coolest and most efficient man I saw, was already on the side of the coach, kicking in the win-

Continued on Page 2.

MAY CANCEL BRYAN'S DATE.

People in Clark's Home District Don't Want to Hear Him Lecture.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Mo., July 14.—Indignation arose among the Democrats here yesterday afternoon when the announcement came from the Iowa Chautauqua Bureau that Col. W. J. Bryan would be sent here during the Chautauqua in August instead of Henry W. Hardy.

Some of the prominent Democrats declare most emphatically that it would not be safe for Bryan to invade this part of Clark's home district after his action in the Baltimore Convention against the Speaker. Effort will be made to cancel the date.

OHIO SOLOMON PUZZLED.

Nine Russian Mothers Unable to Identify Their Children.

Special to The New York Times.

EATON, Ohio, July 14.—Nine times the problem which established tme wisdom of Solomon, the parentage of an infant, confronted the City Marshal here to-day.

Nine Russian mothers, workers in the beet fields, left the infants in the baby booth before they assumed the duties of the day. A practical joker changed the clothing of the youngsters and when the women returned in the evening, not one knew her own child. An appeal was made to the City Marshal. He was at a loss to identify the children, but will make a redistribution to-morrow.

SWIMS TO CONEY ISLAND.

Samuel Finkelman Covers Distance from 42d Street, Manhattan.

Samuel Finkelman, aged 22 years, a member of the West Side Athletic Club, reached Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon at 3:20, after swimming from East Forty-second Street, Manhattan. Finkleman dived into the East River at 9 o'clock and swam against the tide until Tenth Street was reached. From that time until he turned at Norton's Point the tide was in his favor.

In a rowboat which accompanied Finkelman were three friends and Capt. Paul Keegan of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, who directed the swim. Near Sea Gate Finkelman experienced much difficulty from the rough sea during the heavy shower. He appeared exhausted when he came out of the water at Coney Island, but declared that he felt strong enough to go a longer distance.

HYMN MOVES "UNCLE JOE."

Joins in Chorus of "Beulah Land" When He Meets Its Author.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 14.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, while here on a visit to Representative George D. McCreary, met Edgar Page, the author of the famous hymn "Beulah Land."

Several friends of the aged author were present when the two met. As Mr. Cannon shook his hand, some one started to sing the hymn. "Uncle Joe" joined heartily in the chorus, in which all joined. No company of campmeeting Methodists ever sang the hymn with greater gusto. Above all the voices could be heard the ex-Speaker's baritone, "Oh, Beulah Land," and a tear glistened in his eye as he reached the lines:

I look away across the sea,
Where mansions are prepared for me.

When the singing was finished "Uncle Joe" told Mr. Page that his hymn had done more good than "all the muckraking magazines multiplied a thousand times."

C. P. ELLIOT A SUICIDE.

Jeweler Walked in Front of a Long Island Train at Brentwood.

Charles P. Elliot, member of the firm of Maintien Brothers & Elliot, manufacturing jewelers of North Attleboro, Mass., and 3 Maiden Lane, this city, was instantly killed yesterday by an eastbound Long Island Railroad train at Brentwood. Mr. Elliot, who was suffering from melancholia, had gone to Brentwood on Saturday to stay at the Ross health resort.

Yesterday morning he spent several hours sitting out under the trees in the grounds of the sanitarium, but toward noon one of the nurses saw him walk over toward the railroad, near by, and apparently with great deliberation get on the tracks as the train neared him. The Coroner put the case down as a suicide.

Mr. Elliot was born at Dartmouth, N. S., fifty years ago. His home was at 159 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Elliot and two children survive him.

MISS CROCKER TO BE A BRIDE

Wealthy San Francisco Girl Will Marry Brookline, Mass., Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Miss Jennie Adeline Crocker, wealthiest of California's heiresses, will become the bride of Malcolm Douglas Whitman of Brookline, Mass., at noon Tuesday in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, San Mateo.

More than $50,000 worth of wedding presents have been received from friends in the East and in Europe. One of the most beautiful gifts is a diamond and pearl tiara, sent by Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Janet and Harriet Alexander of New York and Miss Julia Langhorne and Miss Marjorie Joselyn of San Francisco. Harold Fitzgerald of New York will be the best man.

In October the couple will take up their residence in New York, having leased the home of Francis Burton Harrison at 870 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Harrison was Miss Crocker's sister.

CHALONER TO AID COLLEGES.

Conveys $1,500,000 in Trust, Fearing Contest of Will.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 14. — Liberal plans for aid to Southern education are made in the last will and testament of John Armstrong Chaloner, dated May 10, 1912.

Mr. Chaloner, fearing that relatives may attempt to contest the will on grounds of alleged insanity, has conveyed his entire property, estimated at $1,500,000, in trust to the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond, naming the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina as residuary legatees, while nine other educational institutions in several States will receive $10,000 each.

Control of the property is retained by Mr. Chaloner during his lifetime and the right to vote stock, but he agrees not to incumber any of the real estate nor hypothecate any of the securities, except for the permanent improvement of his Merry Mills property or his New York estate.

To Columbia University of New York he leaves $10,000, the interest of which is to go toward increasing the Chaloner historical prize. The Virginia Military Institute, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of North Carolina, the town of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., the University of South Carolina, the South Carolina College, the Clemson Agricultural College in South Carolina, and the College of Charleston are named for the sum of $10,000 each. The interest on the $10,000 left the town of Roanoke Rapids is to be expended for the annual Christmas tree for school children, and provision is made for the gradual increase of the fund.

MARATHON IS WON BY SOUTH AFRICAN

McArthur of Transvaal Police First in Race—Gitshaw, His Team Mate, Second.

STROBINO, AMERICAN, THIRD

Paterson Boy, Sent to Stockholm by Loyal Friends, Finishes Fresh and Close to Leaders.

ALL BREAK OLYMPIC RECORD

Of First Twenty Runners Home After Fierce Struggle in Blazing Sun, Ten Are Americans.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—Fully 100,000 spectators, a third of whom managed somehow to squeeze into the Olympic stadium, saw to-day's Marathon race, which was the crowning event of these wonderful games. Those who came for excitement were perhaps disappointed, for it was probably the most uninteresting race of the sort ever run, being robbed of the dramatic element, as it was feared it would be, by the start being made at the stadium and the contestants being forced to double back and finish at the same place.

This is not saying that there was lack of excitement or enthusiasm. On the contrary, never was such a roar of welcome heard as that which greeted K. K. McArthur, the South African policeman, who, by the way, is a stalwart son of Old Ireland, when he reached the stadium exactly 2 hours and 36 minutes after the start.

Just previously a fanfare of trumpets had announced the coming of the victor, but this was unnecessary, as for several minutes before a low rumbling of mighty cheers had been heard in swelling volume as McArthur raced nearer home. It all culminated in one mighty shout as the athletic hero, wearing the South African colors, and dressed in a green suit edged with gold, was seen entering the outer gates of the arena.

The latest bulletins of the contest had stated that the first and fourth men in the race were only a minute apart, and it was thought possible that the finish might be fought out on the track, but McArthur had reached the tape, 350 meters away from the entrance, before a second fanfare announced the coming of the next man.

It was another South African, C. W. Gitshaw, a slip of a man built like Johnny Hayes, the American winner of the London Olympic. Gitshaw had led the field of runners, for most of the return journey, but lost the race, as he afterward told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, through stopping to get a drink of water at the last control station, about two miles from the finish.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the winner took no refreshment during the race, and Gitshaw had only one drink, which cost him the lead and race, as he was never afterward able to catch McArthur.

The finishing tape was fixed immediately opposite the royal box, which contained a host of notables, including the King, Queen, Crown Princess, and several other royal personages.

There was a dramatic incident when half way around the track an official dropped a large laurel wreath over McArthur's head. This caused him to slow up and dance with delight, and then to finish with quite a sprint.

On passing the tape, however, McArthur dropped down on the grass, while a hundred officials ran and congratulated him.

Strobino Leads Americans.

In a few minutes both McArthur and Gitshaw had practically recovered from their exhaustion and were carried off the track on the shoulders of delighted friends.

Following Gitshaw's arrival, the surprise of the race occurred. A little bit of a fellow came into view at the gates of the stadium. A second later the American contingent recognized him, and a rousing cheer went up.

The third man home, and the first American to finish, was Gaston Strobino, member of the South Paterson Athletic Club. He was the youngest competitor in the race, and looked it. His time, 2 hours, 38 minutes, and 42 2-5 seconds, shows what a fine runner he is.

Compared with McArthur and Gitshaw, he finished practically fresh. While the former were ready to drop in their tracks, Strobino declined all help after finishing and went across the field to his dressing room unassisted, amid a tornado of cheers.

When THE TIMES correspondent congratulated him later, Strobino replied:

"I did my best. I am only sorry it was no better."

Nobody among the American followers of sport had dreamed that the

young Patersonian would lead the field of American runners home.

In quick succession came other runners into the stadium, Americans most conspicuous for numbers. Sockalexis, the full-blooded Indian from Maine, finished fourth. Gallagher of Yale, who many thought might prove the winner of the race, was seventh. Joseph Erxleben, the Western champion, was eighth to finish. Richard Piggott, who was well in the running all the time, was ninth, and Joseph Foreshaw, who has taken part in three Olympiads and was running in the last race of his career, was tenth.

Thirteen minutes covered the first ten home, which gives an idea of the quality of the contest, as well as the prowess of the Americans, as six of these ten battled for the Stars and Stripes.

Of the twelve Americans starting, ten finished in the first eighteen. Special mention should be made of the plucky running of Harry Smith of New York, who, despite an injured knee, insisted on starting, and finished fifteenth.

The Americans not finishing were Michael Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who quit after going nineteen miles, seeing the chance of winning was hopeless, and John Reynolds, his team mate, who dropped out about the same time.

Clarence De Mar was placed twelfth, and Louis Tewanima, the Carlisle Indian, seventeenth, while Tom Lilley was eighteenth. Less than twenty-three minutes covered the first eighteen men.

All the Americans finished in good condition. One or two were troubled with sore feet, but all got away from the dressing room within half an hour of the finish, which speaks volumes for their condition.

In company with Johnny Hayes, THE TIMES correspondent had a conversation with the winner soon after the race.

"I thought you said a big man couldn't win," said McArthur to Hayes.

"Stop, you're a wonder," replied Hayes admiringly, as he shook hands with the victor.

McArthur was in high spirits, laughing, singing, and acting like a schoolboy. Near by was his compatriot, Gitshaw, looking sad.

"He said he would wait for me while I took a drink," said Gitshaw mournfully, referring to McArthur, "but he didn't."

The idea of expecting one runner to wait while another took a drink only two miles from the winning post was too much for the solemnity of those who heard Gitshaw's wail.

Brutal to Run in Heat, Says Hayes.

When Hayes was asked to give his opinion of the race, he said:

"It was the most ordinary Marathon I ever saw. I don't believe in starting in the Stadium. Another thing, and in this Mike Ryan agrees with me, [Ryan was standing near by at the time,] I think that Marathons should start in the cool of the evening, and not in the full heat of the day. To-day's race was nothing but a brutal exhibition, the men being badly burned. Reynolds and Ryan stopped because they could not get another move out of themselves. Besides, they wanted to win or nothing at all.

"It is curious that Ryan, Corkery, the Canadian, and Kohlemainen, the Finn, all of whom were favorites in the Marathon, stopped at nineteen miles. As to Strobino, he did not know how to run himself out."

Matt Halpin, manager of the team, said:

"We are very proud of our boys' showing. It was the first full Marathon that Strobino had ever run. The team work of the Americans was the greatest I have ever seen."

Mike Murphy, trainer of the team, was also thoroughly satisfied with the showing made and gave great praise to Strobino.

"The marvel is how any human being could run twenty-five miles under such conditions, let alone the magnificent time recorded."

One incident of the race is worth recording. Ever since the beginning of the games, for twelve hours every day three sets of wrestlers have been continually struggling. It matters not what else is going on, they never stop wrestling. Even in the excitement of to-day's finish they eased up not a second, but went on wrestling. As one athlete put it, if a man had run a hundred yards in five seconds they would still go on wrestling.

One other conspicuous feature of the day was the final in throwing the hammer. The winner was Matt McGrath of New York, who made a throw of 54.74 meters, (179 feet 7 1-10 inches.) D. Gillis of Canada was second, with a throw of 48.39 meters, beating Childs of Yale by 25 centimeters. Simon Gillis of the New York Athletic Club, although suffering great pain, insisted on trying to throw, but had to give up and was carried off the field on a stretcher.

In the second day's events of the decathlon James Thorpe of Carlisle Indian School easily maintained his supremacy. He now leads the contestants with 51.89 points to his credit. His nearest rival is G. W. Philbrook of Notre Dame, with 47.24 points to his credit.

A large number of prominent Americans witnessed the Marathon race, including Col. Robert M. Thompson and party, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, Allison V. Armour, Everett Wendell, Bartow S. Weeks, Robert C. Sands, Hugh Baxter, and Curtis Guild, Ambassador to Russia.

To-night all the athletes were entertained by the Swedish Committee at an open-air dinner in the Stadium.

A baseball match will take place tomorrow between teams selected from the American contingent.

Winner a Transvaal Policeman.

By Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—South Africa, which has heretofore played a modest part in the Olympic games drama, came to the centre of the stage at the moment of its culmination to-day by winning the Marathon race, the most important feature of the Olympic programme. This would seem honor enough for a small nation, but she also took second place by a secure lead and thus won a double measure of glory.

The winner of the classic contest was K. K. McArthur, a tall Transvaal policeman, who has never yet been headed in a similar event. His compatriot, C. W. Gitshaw, came second into the Stadium several hundred yards behind.

McArthur and Gitshaw were the representatives of their country in the race.

The third to appear was the American, Gaston Strobino, of the South Paterson Athletic Club. He put up a braver fight than most of the runners, for his feet were skinned and bleeding and he was suffering great pain. But he never lost his nerve and made a brave effort as he traversed the Stadium track a furlong behind the second man at the end of the gruelling performance.

The times as announced for the winners were: McArthur, 2 hours, 36 minutes; Gitshaw, 2 hours, 37 minutes, 52 seconds; Strobino, 2 hours, 38 minutes, 42 2-5 seconds. All three men beat the Olympic record, 2 hours, 51 minutes and 23 3-5 seconds, which was made by Sherring of Canada at Athens in 1906.

In the running of this race the Americans gave a death blow to the theory that athletes of the United States are better at contests which require quickness and agility than in tests of endurance. While 30,000 spectators on the stadium seats strained their eyes toward the archway from under which the runners emerged, they saw the American shield on the breasts of six of the first ten men who entered.

The names on this roll of honor are Strobino, Andrew Sockalexis of Old Town, Me.; John J. Gallagher of Yale University, Joseph Erxleben of the Missouri Athletic Club, Richard F. Piggott of the North Dorchester Athletic Association, and Joseph Forshaw of the Missouri Athletic Club. The American team numbered twelve, and of these ten finished, the last being Thomas H. Lilley of the North Dorchester Athletic Association, who finished eighteenth.

Two Americans fell by the wayside—Michael J. Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who made a good run for nineteen miles and then succumbed to the heat, and John J. Reynolds of the same club, who fell out earlier.

Sweden furnished another dozen to the race, and if their strength had been equal to their ambition, they would have had a different tale to tell. They started at a great pace, the cheers of their countrymen inspiring them to exert themselves. During the first few miles they put forth all their powers, and had nothing left to draw on when the final test came.

Two representatives of Canada, J. Duffy and W. H. Forsyth, finished fifth and sixteenth respectively. Her great hope, Corkery, ran with Ryan for several miles, and they gave it up together.

The tall Finn, Kolehmainen, brother of the winner of the 10,000-meter race, was a favorite, but was outclassed. He took the lead at the beginning, but Gitshaw caught him at five miles and ran at his heels, with McArthur and F. Lord of Great Britain, for ten miles more, and then went ahead, only to give place to McArthur two and a half miles from the finish, when he stopped to get a drink of water.

Congratulated by Crown Prince.

A great ovation was given to McArthur when he appeared in the arena. Half running, half walking, he had completed the circuit before Gitshaw came under the archway. At the finish line he fell to the ground exhausted.

The spectators cheered him lustily, and as he lay panting, Crown Prince Gustave Adolph came up and shook him by the hand and patted him on the back. A small party of South African enthusiasts had an enormous laurel wreath ready in anticipation of victory, of which they were confident from the first. They lifted the two green-jerseyed athletes on their shoulders and slung the laurel over McArthur, carrying the pair across the field.

"I went out to win or die," said McArthur. "I am proud to win for Africa and for myself."

Half an hour later, after champagne had been opened in the dressing room, the South African delegation again brought out the victors and bore them around the track, the band playing frantically.

Strobino finished only about 200 yards behind Gitshaw. Despite his skinned feet he seemed to be in much better shape than either of the men who preceded him, for he stopped to shake hands with a few friends and then walked briskly from the track.

It seemed a long wait after Strobino before another runner appeared at the entrance, but it was only about three minutes. Then a second shield appeared with the American device. It was the Indian, Sockalexis. Fifty yards behind him came Duffy, the Canadian, who strove hard to overcome the lead of the American. He succeeded in part, but the Indian crossed the line twenty yards in front. Both were in fine condition.

Behind the first five came a dozen or more in quick succession in the following order:

Sigge Jacobsson, Sweden, sixth; John J. Gallagher, Yale University, seventh; Joseph Erxleben, Missouri Athletic Club, eighth; Richard F. Piggott, North Dorchester Athletic Association, ninth; Joseph Forshaw, Jr., Missouri Athletic Club, tenth; E. Fabre, Canada, eleventh; Clarence H. De Mar, North Dorchester Athletic Association, twelfth; Boissiere, France, thirteenth; H. Green, England, fourteenth; Harry J. Smith, New York City, unattached, fifteenth; W. H. Forsythe, Canada, sixteenth; Louis Tewanima, Carlisle Indian School, seventeenth; Thomas H. Lilley, North Dorchester Athletic Association, eighteenth; A. Townsend, England, nineteenth, and F. Kivieton, Austria, twentieth.

Each runner displaying the American shield got a rousing cheer when he passed the American stand. Every one of the American runners came in strongly and ran briskly around the stadium. Forshaw ran as easily as when he was starting, and waved his hand in response to cheers.

McArthur, the winner, is anything but a Hayes-Dorando-Tewanima type of runner. He is 29 years of age, 6 feet tall, and weighs 174 pounds. His career suffered from bad luck. He went to Greece for a Marathon, which was postponed on account of political troubles, and afterward went to England to take part in one, which was postponed on account of the death of King Edward.

Crowd Floods Stadium and Course.

The great event was made the occasion of a general holiday in Stockholm. While the church bells were ringing this morning thousands of persons were pouring in the blazing hot sun toward the Stadium, the women arrayed in their lightest Summer dresses and finest bonnets, while most of the men were in flannels or outing suits.

Although the race was not fixed to start from the Stadium until 1:30, a crowd, far more numerous than the Stadium could hold, surrounded the entrances before 10 o'clock, endeavoring to obtain admission. The route which the runners were to take, passing through the suburbs of Stockholm out to Sollentuna and back, was already thickly lined with people.

When the runners began to appear in the great arena soon after 1 o'clock to loosen their legs in short limbering-up jaunts around the track, round after round of cheers went up from the groups of spectators representing the various nationalities. The Stadium resounded with yells and cries in many languages as the men on whom the hopes of the nations were fixed were sighted on the track.

Nearly all the runners had handkerchiefs bound around their heads, for the sun's rays poured down with great intensity. The Swedish runners were all in blue pants, and naturally commanded the greatest ovation. The South Africans were conspicuous in green silks, and were the only ones on the field who went bareheaded. Several Englishmen wore wide brimmed canvas hats.

The representatives of the United States were almost the last to appear. Louis Tewanima of the Carlisle Indian School was wrapped from head to toe in a brown blanket. He was the first American runner on the field. The rest of the team came out together almost immediately afterward. Several wore wrist watches.

All the runners except the South Africans and the Swedes wore white. Red maple leaves flamed conspicuously on the breasts of the Canadians.

The runners were sent off on their long journey at ten minutes to 2, having been lined up in seven rows.

To spectators who witnessed the start of the Marathon race in 1908, with the towers of Windsor Castle for a background and the century-old oaks of Windsor forest overhead and the runners trooping through the Castle gates down past Eton College and along the banks of the Thames, this year's start seemed a comparatively tame spectacle.

Immediately after the starting pistol gave the signal, the scores of runners spread out like a flock of frightened geese. They had to run 350 meters, or almost around the stadium track before starting out on the highway.

At Stocksund, about three miles from the start, the leaders in order were Kolehmainen, Finland; Ahlgren, Sweden; Speroni, Italy; McArthur, South Africa; Dahlberg, Sweden; Jacobsson, Sweden; Andersson, Sweden; Tornros, Sweden.

At Tureberg, about nine and a half miles from the start, Kolehmainen was still in the lead, but McArthur had gone up into second place. Gitshaw was third and Lord of Great Britain fourth. Then followed in the order named Ahlgren, Sweden; Jacobsson, Sweden; Speroni, Italy; Boissiere, France; Pautex, France; Ryan, United States; Andersson, Sweden, and Bergvall, Sweden. The difference in time between the leader and Ryan at this point was about four minutes. Both South Africans, with Lord, were only a few seconds behind Kolehmainen.

Gitshaw Goes to the Front.

At Sollentuna, the turning point and half-way distance, Gitshaw had taken the lead. Kolehmainen was fifteen seconds behind. McArthur was third, another twenty seconds away, and Lord of England a minute and a quarter behind. Speroni of Italy was fifth and Ahlgren of Sweden sixth. Gitshaw reached the turning point 40 seconds after 3 o'clock.

The order of others at this half-way point was: Jacobsson, Sweden, seventh; Boissiere, France, eighth; Corkery, Canada, ninth; Smith, New York City, tenth; Ryan, Irish-American Athletic Club, eleventh; Tewanima, Carlisle Indian School, twelfth; Sockalexis, Old Town, Me., thirteenth; Erxleben, Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, fourteenth; Andersson, Sweden, fifteenth; Bergvall, Sweden, sixteenth; Green, Great Britain, seventeenth; Duffy, Canada, eighteenth; Lilley, North Dorchester Athletic Association, nineteenth.

Strobino was close behind this group at Sollentuna, and rapidly improved his position from that point on.

At Tureberg, about nine and one-half miles from home, Gitshaw was still leading, reaching there at 3:22:40. Kohlemainen came next, and McArthur was third, with Speroni of Italy fourth.

Jacobsson of Sweden was fifth. Lord of England, sixth; Piggott, seventh; Tewanima, eighth; Strobino, ninth; Smith, tenth.

Piggott, the first American to reach Tureberg on the home journey, passed that point at 3:27:31, about five minutes behind the leader.

Strobino was then running third among the Americans, accompanying Tewanima for seven miles. Then he joined Kolehmainen until the Finn dropped back.

Seven furlongs before reaching Stocksund, on the return, Gitshaw still retaind his lead, but McArthur had gone up to second. Strobino was third, and Jacobsson of Sweden fourth. Then came in order Duffy of Canada, Smith, Tewanima, Sockalexis, Erxleben, Gallagher, Lilley, and Piggott.

McArthur's chance came when his fellow-colonial stopped to get a drink of water, about two miles from the finish. He went to the front and stayed there. Sockalexis also pushed up to fourth place in the final spurt to the stadium.

McGrath Takes Hammer Throw.

During the running of the Marathon other events were being held in the Stadium. M. J. McGrath, New York City, unattached, won the final in the hammer throw, with 54 meters 74 centimeters, (179 feet 7 1-10 inches,) which beat the former Olympic record, made by John Flanagan at th London Olympic, by more than nine feet, but was about the same distance short of the world's record, held by McGrath.

The American runners easily won their heat with the Germans in the 1,600-meter relay race. They will meet the British and French teams to-morrow in the finals. The American runners, each of whom ran 400 meters, were Lindberg of Chicago, Meredith of Mercersburg Academy, Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and Reidpath of Syracuse University.

In the military riding competition which took place yesterday the judges have placed the contestants as follows: Germany, 60 points; Great Britain and Sweden, each 59.85; United States, 59.62; France, 58.23; Belgium, 30.54; Denmark, 35.69.

As a result of to-day's events, the scores of the various nations in the Olympic games is to-night as follows:

United States	120	Canada	11
Sweden	79	Norway	10
England	78	Australia	9
Germany	51	Hungary	8
Finland	28	Belgium	7
France	21	Greece	4
South Africa	16	Russia	3
Denmark	13	Austria	3
Italy	13	Holland	2

Swedes Banquet the Athletes.

Swedish hospitality knows no bounds. Before the last performance in the Stadium was finished to-day workmen were busy dragging in tables and cartloads of flowers and other decorations in preparation for an open-air banquet, to which all the athletes participating in the games were invited. Tables were laid for 3,500, and there was music by massed military bands and singing by a choir of more than 3,000 men.

Much comment has been caused by an incident at the choral festival last evening. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, who were seated in the royal box, rose and left in protest when the Finns began singing a revolutionary hymn which exhorted Finland to rise in her might and throw off the yoke of the conqueror. The song began:

Think not that Finland's might is dead,
Still can a foe's warm blood our land yet color red.

The song went on to bid the Finns

Boldly, boldly, onward go,
And tread the glorious path our days of freedom show.

The verses ended:

Our glorious shattered standard raised,
Some fragments left where Finland's ancient color's blazed.

Several Russian officers also left with the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess.

Summary of the Day's Results.

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—To-day's events at the Olympic games resulted as follows:

MARATHON RACE.

Won by K. K. McArthur, South Africa, 2:36:00; G. W. Gitshaw, South Africa, second, 2:37:32; Gasten Strobino, South Paterson Athletic Club, third, 2:38:42 2-5.

THROWING THE HAMMER—FINAL.

Won by M. J. McGrath, New York City, unattached, 54.74 meters, (179 feet 7 1-10 inches;) D. Gillis, Canada, 48.39 meters, (158 feet 9 1-10 inches,) second; C. C. Childs, New York Athletic Club, 48.17 meters, (158 feet,) third.

1,600-METER RELAY RACE.

(Teams of four.)

First Heat.—Won by Great Britain; Canada, second. Time—3:19.

Second Heat.—Won by United States; Germany, second. Time—3:23 3-5.

Third Heat.—Won by France; Sweden, second; Russia, third. Time—3:22 5-10.

Fourth Heat.—Won by Hungary, unopposed.

400-METER SWIM, FREE STYLE—FINAL.

Won by George Hodgson, Canada; J. Q. Hatfield, England, second; H. Hardwick, Australia, third. Time—5:24 2-5.

OUR TRIUMPH INEVITABLE.

So Says a German Observer, Who Lays It to Our Athletic Spirit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—The German athletic world is filled with astonishment at England's lamentable showing at the Olympic Games.

Dr. Hans Donalies, sporting editor of The Vossische Zeitung, one of the leading authorities in this country, says:

"The supremacy in athletics has long lain between England and America, but that the sceptre should have passed so irrevocably into American hands must be a matter of genuine surprise and deepest wonder.

"I have not been to Stockholm, and must, therefore, be circumspect in expressing my judgment, but from all one can gather, America's triumph there was inevitable. It is not a triumph of spasmodic training or of organization, as that term is commonly understood, but the natural fruit of long and systematic inculcation of the athletic spirit in American youth. I underline the words 'athletic spirit.'

"By athletic spirit Americans mean not only the rational and uniform development of the body to the highest state of perfection from boyhood up, but the development of all those qualities of mind, which are indispensable to prominence in sport.

"The Americans race with their heads as well as their legs, and their Olympic victories are won on the playgrounds of their schoolboys. Therein lies the secret of the monotonous appearance of the Stars and Stripes at the Stadium masthead in Stockholm."

FAVORS FOUR YEARS' TRAINING.

British Committeeman Wants to See England Wake Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 15.—The Rev. Decourcy Lafan, Honorary Secretary of the British Olympic Council, responding to The Daily Mails request for his views, telegraphs from Stockholm:

"I desire to point out, with reference to your articles, that organization is more essential than the question of money, that if the British Olympic Council had been provided with the necessary funds, a comprehensive scheme of training, extending over the four years of the Olympia, could have been carried out in the different sports by the governing bodies.

"This can be done for 1916, if England will wake up.

"I wish you success in teaching the British public the international significance of the Olympic games.

CONDEMNS 'AMERICAN CLAQUES'

London Correspondent Would Have Seating en Bloc Prevented Hereafter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 15.—The correspondent of The London Times at Stockholm, writing under date of July 12, on the international aspect of the games, says that it is to be feared that the reports of protests against judicial decisions and various similar complaints which have been made here are creating in other countries an exaggerated idea of the amount of dissatisfaction and ill-feeling which exists. The list of grievances doubtless makes formidable reading to any one at a distance, but in proportion to the multiplicity of events and the enormous number of entries in all, the list amounts to very little. He goes on:

"You may be imagining that the Stadium is seething with dissatisfaction, whereas we are, in truth, a very friendly and contented multitude. One point which cannot be too earnestly insisted on is that where the complaints of wrongful decisions have arisen they have not been based on any accusation of unfairness or partiality on the part of the Swedish judges.

"There is, of course, a good deal of nervous tension and of international jealousy under the surface, so that in conversation the question is continually coming up whether the games do any good in promoting international good will. I have not heard any confident answer in the affirmative, and, while it is a delicate subject, it seems necessary to say that this, it is to be feared, is chiefly the fault of the Americans—a statement which will not improbably be interpreted in some directions as an expression of national jealousy, instead of being, as it is, an entirely serious and dispassionate judgment on the facts as they have shown themselves here and at the former games.

"We all know how much irritation and annoyance the American claque have caused on former occasions, and it is at least arguable whether, if the other countries had followed the example of the United States from the beginning, the Olympic games would not before this have become impossible.

"Unfortunately, some others are now showing a tendency to follow the same path. The body of English athletes have taken here to using an imitation of American college cries, and a number of Swedes also endeavor to imitate ineffectually and answer the American claque, bark for bark.

"Recognizing fully, be it said again, the delicacy of the subject, your correspondent is of the opinion that if the Olympic games are to continue in any amicableness, it will be necessary for the authorities hereafter to adopt rules which will prevent the seating of a number of representatives of a particular nation en bloc, while prohibiting the waving of foreign flags or prescribing the form in which applause may find utterance.

"I understand that there is some evidence of lack of enthusiasm in high quarters in Berlin over the prospect of the games being held there in 1916. It is conjectured that this lack of enthusiasm, if it exists, has to do with the international friction which it is feared may be engendered. There is perhaps no country in which authority could be more easily exerted in the remedial directions suggested than it could be in Germany or where its exercise would provoke less criticism, and I know I am voicing the opinions of the people of many countries in saying that the exercise of such authority would be welcomed as distinctly wholesome for the games."

FRIENDS PAID STROBINO'S WAY.

Trip of American Leader Made Possible by Local Patriotism.

Gaston Strobino, the South Paterson boy, who finished third in the Marathon race, less than three minutes behind the winner, is a machinist's helper, who never showed any prowess as a Marathon runner until yesterday.

He had been a runner for about three years, winning his first medal at the games of the Paterson Turn Verein. Since then he has run extensively, winning several prizes in distance events, notably in the 15-mile race at Yonkers on July 4, 1911. He recently won the New Jersey five-mile championship at Bayonne.

Strobino's best performances were in the so-called modified Marathons over New York City streets in 1911 and again this year. In the 1911 race Strobino finished well up among the leaders, and this year he finished a close second to Louis Scott, a club mate from the South Paterson Athletic Club.

It was to the faith of loyal friends in Paterson rather than to his showing in the New York races that Strobino owes his chance to gain fame for the United States in the Olympic games. The committee which selected the athletes to represent the United States at Stockholm did not regard Strobino as worthy of a regular place on the team, but they put him on the supplementary list. This entitled Strobino to a chance to compete at Stockholm on one condidtion—that he pay his expenses for the trip.

To work as a machinist's helper is to be in a position that does not mix well with European trips. His only chance rested with his friends in Paterson, and these friends, aided by Mayor McBride and other prominent citizens, immediately set about the task of getting Strobino to Stockholm. It required time, but his friends were confident of success, and notified the Selection Committee that Strobino would be on hand when the Finland sailed. Meanwhile his entry was cabled to Stockholm, one of the last to be sent, and the acceptance reached the committee the morning before the Finland sailed.

The collection for Strobino had been increasing steadily, and the night before the Finland sailed the full amount was raised. When the Finland sailed the next morning Strobino was one of the athletes on board.

Strobino is a native of Italy, but came to America with his parents when only a year old, and has made his home in Paterson for twenty-one years. He is a rather slightly built youth, and none of the American team thought him likely to be a prominent contender in the Marathon. In a field of such stars as Mike Ryan, Tewanima, Forshaw, Erxleben, Gallagher, Sockalexis, and the rest, Strobino was overlooked. Even in the South Paterson Athletic Club Strobino did not rank as the leading runner, this position being conceded to Louis Scott.

Strobino is an employe of the Sipp Machine Company, which has always taken an interest in the boy and given him opportunities to take part in races.

His parents are delighted with his success. Mrs. Strobino said yesterday she knew he would figure in the classic event, because he said, before he went away, "Mother, I'll finish one, two, three, or break a leg."

Mayor McBride yesterday spoke highly of Strobino, whom he has known for years. There will be a great reception for the young man when he comes home.

McArthur's time in the Marathon betters by many minutes the time made by the winners of any previous Marathon held in connection with the Olympic games. But because of the variation in the distances at different games, it is difficult to get a proper line on the merits of the winners. The recognized distance for the Marathon race is 26 miles, 385 yards, but the course over which the runner competed yesterday lacked more than a mile of equaling this distance. The actual measurement of the Stockholm course was 25 miles 243 yards, or 1 mile and 142 yards under the regulation distance. McArthur's time is more than fifteen minutes better than the best previous Olympic performance.

The best credited time for the Marathon distance is 2:21:18 3-5 by Mike Ryan of New York City in the Boston Marathon of the present year. Doubts have been raised, however, about the course covering the regulation distance.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN WRECK NEAR CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

dows and leaning through the openings and calling out to see whether there was any one still in the berths. I joined him, and together out of one berth we pulled two women, apparently a mother and her daughter, and from two other windows we drew ou two other women.

"While we were at one end of the car, we saw a chair passed through a window at the other end, and going down there I found my wife and two other women craling out of a window opposite the entrance of the women's washroom, where they had been imprisoned when the crash came."

Father Gregory Scholzo was seriously injured. His scalp is badly cut in several places, and his back is so badly wrenched it will probably be months before he will be able to walk.

All the bodies except that of Mrs. Pohlmann were taken to the undertaking rooms in La Grange. The morgue was found to be too small and the barn in the rear was fitted up to care for the dead. Physicians then made them as presentable as possible for identification purposes.

All of the dead except Brownson were taken from the rear coach of the Denver train. The engine of No. 8 plowed through this car, halving it and crushing out the lives of helpless passengers, many of whom still were in their berths. On into the second coach the engine then sped. Half way through that car it veered to the left, derailing the sleeper. The engine was entirely stripped when it stopped.

Fire starting from the gas lights in the sleepers then broke out. Many victims, pinioned down by heavy timbers and iron, pleaded for death. Members of the Fire Departments of Western Springs and La Grange were on the scene a few minutes after the wreck occurred, and they put out the fire with lines of hose.

Ghouls are believed to have robbed the dead before they reached the Morgue in La Grange. More than a dozen large diamond sets are missing from jewelry, and, although most of the dead appeared to have been persons in comfortable circumstances, a dime was the largest sum of money found on any of the bodies.

Coroner Hoffman ordered all of the bodies embalmed immediately early in the afternoon and impaneled a jury to investigate the wreck.

Says Danger Signals Were Set.

In a little room above a business house in La Grange Mrs. Wilcox hid herself from visitors throughout the greater part of the day. The shades were drawn and she was trying to collect her thoughts. Finally she said:

"After thinking the whole affair over I have decided that I was not in any way to blame for the accident. I know that the blocks were set against the train. It was not that I erred.

"Three trains, instead of two, passed the signals in violation of all rules, although it may have been that the engineers did not see the boards.

"First I heard No. 4, a train in no way connected with the wreck, pass. Then in a few minutes No. 2 came by. I thought something was wrong, and I began to try to think of something to do to stop the trains from running by the board. But before I could get my wits together No. 8 had sped by. The crash followed."

Another story of how the wreck occurred differed from that of Mrs. Wilcox. It was that No. 2, having been blocked by a signal, had sent a brakeman to set torpedoes to warn No. 8.

No. 8 was coming down grade when the crash came. Persons responsible for the story of the torpedoes said that No. 8 had been signaled that the track was clear and that the crew either had failed to hear the torpedoes or had believed they had a clear track.

A relief train from Aurora gathered up all the available physicians between that city and the scene of the wreck. Another relief train was sent from Chicago.

Official Exonerates Woman.

A statement issued by P. S. Eustis, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tonight, substantiated Mrs. Wilcox's assertion that she was not to blame, and also corroborated the story that torpedoes were set by the brakeman of No. 2. The statement does not fix the blame for the collision.

H. O. Crain of Galesburg, Ill., fireman on No. 8, escaped with slight injuries. In a hospital in this city he was able to tell to-night a story of the wreck and of how Engineer Brownson went to his death, trying vainly to save the passengers.

"We were traveling about seventy miles an hour when Brownson and I heard some torpedoes explode," he said. "Then I saw a flagman on the track, about 150 feet from his train ahead.

"'Crain,' said Brownson, 'there's a train ahead. I am afraid I can't stop in time to save us, but I am going to try.'

"He put his hand on the throttle and looked straight ahead. When I decided to jump I turned and looked at him, and, like the brave man he was, he was sitting at the throttle fighting for the lives of his passengers, but going to certain death.

"I went clear of the engine and landed in a field. My breath left me for a few moments. When I looked up the cars were burning. But for the torpedoes we thought we had a clear track ahead. They came too late to do any good."

Will Investigate To-day.

Officials of the railroad will interrogate witnesses regarding the wreck at Aurora to-morrow.

Miss Lillian Kelly of Boise, Idaho, one of those killed, was said to have been engaged to be married to B. F. Klinger of South Bend, Ind., who identified the body. Miss Kelly formerly lived in South Bend and recently moved to Idano with her parents.

A telegram received by John Specman, station agent for the Burlington Road at La Grange, from Warren Upton of Oscaloosa, Iowa, stated that G. W. Tudor of Lacey, Iowa, one of the victims, was accompanied by his wife and four-year-old son.

A description of Mrs. Tudor and her son telegraphed to Specman corresponds with that of one of the unidentified women and the four-year-old boy. It is believed that Mrs. Tudor and her child perished in the wreck with her husband. Mr. Upton has left for Western Springs to identify the bodies. He is said to be a relative of the Tudors.

BOSTON, July 14.—Warren P. Dudley, who, with his wife, was injured in the wreck at Chicago to-day, is Secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission. He was returning from the Pacific Coast, where he had been in attendance at a convention of Civil Service Secretaries.

TRAIN OVER EMBANKMENT.

FARGO, N. D., July 14.—William Campbell of Minneapolis was killed and several other passengers are said to have been injured in the wreck of the Oriental Limited, the Great Northern's fast coast train, to-day at Ashby, seventy-four miles east of here. The cars left the track and rolled over an embankment. They took fire and some of them were consumed.

Campbell was instantly killed, but all the other passengers were removed from the wrecked cars before the fire started. A heavy wind and rain storm swept over Ashby at the time of the wreck, and telephone and telegraph wires are down. Rumors of other deaths are denied by the railroad officials.

Winner of the Marathon; Second and Third Men.

C. W. Gitshaw, (South Africa) who ran Second

K. K. McArthur (South Africa) Winner of the Marathon.

G. Strobino (America) South Paterson, A. C. who ran Third

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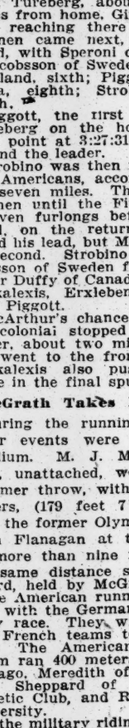

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WORKING TO FORM THIRD PARTY HERE

Provisional County Chairmen Named in Move to Pick Delegates for Chicago Convention.

COMMITTEE FOR THIS CITY

Under the State Committee This Body Will Have Charge of the Local Organization.

Temporary State Chairman Hotchkiss of the Progressive Party outlined yesterday the way in which the work of completing the temporary organization of the Roosevelt political forces was being effected.

"In behalf of the local Roosevelt committee and others associated with me at the State headquarters in the Metropolitan Building," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "I desire to express to those who have written volunteering their services our sincere regret that owing to the mass of mail received it has been impossible as yet to give it complete attention. Instructions for the organization of groups in neighborhoods, as well as enrollment blanks, will be ready for distribution by Tuesday, and those interested can obtain them at headquarters by personal application or through the mail."

Mr. Hotchkiss explained that the time of the Provisional State Committee was at present taken up with the work of completing a temporary organization in time to choose delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, which would be held in three weeks. In addition to the ten Provisional County Chairmen announced on Friday, he said these selections were made yesterday: Westchester, John M. Bruce of Yonkers; Jefferson, William Kelley of Watertown; Madison, George S. Scheiffele of Oneida, and Lewis, O. B. Phillips of Lowville.

"The officials of the State headquarters," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "have been in constant communication with representative Progressives in many of the up-State counties, looking to the selection of representative and efficient men as Provisional Chairmen. At present County Chairmen have been named in all of the counties of the State except Chautauqua, Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Putnam, Saratoga, Schoharie, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Wayne. In each of these counties Provisional Chairmen will be named before Tuesday night.

Here in New York County, instead of appointing a Provisional Chairman, it has been decided to select a committee on organization, which will work under the direction of the State Committee and will have entire charge of the detail work of organizing prior to the National Convention at Chicago. This committee on organization is made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and is in itself significant of the various elements in both of the old parties which are being fused to form the Progressive Party. The members of the committee are George W. Kirchwey, Chairman; Leo Arnstein, Secretary; ex-Assemblyman Lindon W. Bates, Jr., William Halpin, Ernest L. Harvier, and Joseph J. Savage."

State Chairman Hotchkiss added that the Congressional District conventions to choose delegates to the Chicago convention would be held on July 26. Rules of procedure and quotas of representatives had been prepared, he said, and would be distributed to County Chairmen and committees to-morrow. He declared that it was unlikely that there would be many Assembly District conventions, although, he said, representative Progressives in the Assembly Districts would be called together by County Chairmen to suggest the names of delegates to the Congressional District conventions.

Mr. Hotchkiss pointed to the fact that Saturday night an organization in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was formed at a meeting held in the McKinley Square Theatre Building in the Bronx. There were 250 charter members, he said, and these included both Democrats and Republicans. Twenty members of the Republican County Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District resigned, he said, in order to join the new organization, and fifty-two members of the Pioneer Republican Club, the regular district Republican organization, had deserted it for the Progressives, he declared. The officers of the new district club are ex-Assemblyman J. L. Raldiris, President; Louis Castagnetta, First Vice President; William W. Ryer, Second Vice President; George W. Short, Third Vice President; Leo P. Glasel, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; George Friedlander, Financial Secretary, and Henry Hunnecke, Jr., Treasurer. Coroner Jacob Shongut is the executive member of the new club. Similar Assembly District clubs will be formed throughout Greater New York wherever it is found practicable, Mr. Hotchkiss says.

SLONECKER IS FOR TAFT.

Kansas Candidate for Elector Denies He Would Vote for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your issue of July 10 you stated "In Kansas Mr. Slonecker of Topeka, nominated by the Sixth District Convention as a candidate for Elector, has written a letter in which he says that if chosen he will vote for Theodore Roosevelt."

A friend of mine called my attention to this editorial. Having quite a number of friends in New York who might see this statement I would like to have it corrected, because I would be very sorry, indeed, to have any friend of mine think I would be guilty of any such act of perfidy as that would imply.

You doubtless saw a letter written to me by R. C. Postlethwaite of Jewell City, which stated that if he was nominated at the primary in August and elected in November he would vote for Roosevelt. The statement was made by him in a letter to me and not by me.

Under our system here nomination papers have to be filed and a person nominated for Elector at the primary in August the same as for other offices, and Mr. Postlethwaite was suggested by the district convention and is a candidate for the nomination as an Elector at our Republican primaries in August.

In response to his statement to me I wrote him a letter, a copy of which I inclose, showing, I think, clearly not only that I am entirely opposed to the course he takes but that in my judgment it is wholly indefensible either in law or morals.

I might add that whatever else happens the electoral vote of Kansas will not be cast for Theodore Roosevelt.

J. G. SLONECKER.

Topeka, Kan., July 12, 1912.

In the course of his letter to Mr. Postlethwaite, Judge Slonecker says:

"You complain of the Chicago convention. It was conducted in the usual orderly and regular manner and with full and free (some of it entirely too free) discussion.

"Mr. Taft was nominated. Whatever else happened, Roosevelt was not nominated, and does not claim to be.

"The claim that Roosevelt should have been nominated is not enough to entitle him to the Electoral vote of the Republican Party. If the Electors of the various parties are not in honor bound to support their own party nominees, then political parties are not worthy of their names.

"The National Convention is the supreme court of the party. From its decision there is no appeal to any other party tribunal. As in other cases, you still have the right to go out behind the barn and cuss the court, but you can't disregard its decision."

NEW TAFT PLAN IN JERSEY.

Primaries to be Preceded by Convention in Mercer County.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—Taft supporters in this county have agreed on a tentative plan to keep together the President's supporters. The September primaries in the county are to be preceded by a county convention to agree on candidates for the Assembly, to be supported in the primaries. It is expected by that plan that the Taft strength in this county will be kept intact and not scattered among many candidates running for the nominations.

Back of this plan is the effort to prevent the controlling of the Presidential election by the Roosevelt men. By the direct primary law the Electors are named in the convention which follows the primaries for nominating the State ticket. In that convention the nominees of the party for the Assembly, the Senate, the holdover Senators, and the Governor, when he is a member of the party holding the convention, draft the platform and otherwise regulate the party affairs. This year the convention of each party will nominate the Electors.

WISCONSIN MEN SEE COLONEL.

Cochems and Van Hise Discuss Campaign Issues with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 14.—Col. Roosevelt conferred to-day with Charles R. Van Hise, President of Wisconsin University, and Harry Cochems, who led the Wisconsin delegation at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and resigned because, he said, Senator La Follette was determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs. Mr. Cochems and Col. Roosevelt went over the situation in Wisconsin in detail, but Mr. Van Hise, Col. Roosevelt said, simply came to discuss the issues of the day, such as the industrial and trust questions.

"I cannot say that Mr. Van Hise is for me," declared the Colonel. "In fact, I did not ask him whether he was or not. He said that the university was much interested in the economic questions confronting the country, and he wanted to talk them over with me."

Col. Roosevelt was asked if he had heard that Mr. Van Hise had called upon Gov. Wilson, the Democratic nominee, yesterday.

"Yes, I know all about that," replied the Colonel, with a smile. "I don't think Van Hise is interested in the men so much as he is in the issues."

The situation in Wisconsin and in other States where Senator La Follette has some strength has worried the Colonel and he and his supporters are bending every effort to swing the La Follette following to his side. Mr. Cochems, who put Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin in nomination as Temporary Chairman at the Chicago Convention, carried fifteen of the La Follette delegates with him then, but it was declared that he resigned because he found that he could not hold the La Follette delegates in line when the question of the test vote on the nomination for a President confronted them.

Mr. Cochems, it was said, told Col. Roosevelt to-day that the situation was more favorable at present and that he expected the Progressives from Wisconsin to stand firmly with the Colonel, now that Mr. La Follette was no longer a factor.

Most of his time to-day Mr. Roosevelt devoted to the preparation of the addresses he is to deliver in his campaign before the primaries in some of the Western States, including Kansas, Iowa and Michigan. He said to-day that it would be impossible for him to speak at the meeting at Jackson, Mich., next week when the new Progressive Party of that State would be formed.

STUMPING GOOD FOR FAT MEN.

Bull Moose Campaign Is Making Him Thin, John O. Nelson Says.

When the tale of John O. Nelson of Brooklyn is bruited abroad in the land there will, it is believed, be a rush of patriots suffering from obesity or even mere embonpoint to get on the Bull Moose ticket. Mr. Nelson has discovered that Bull Moose campaigning is a sure cure for corpulency. He is confident that it would eliminate the "bay window" from the architecture of an Alderman.

Mr. Nelson aspires to the Bull Moose nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, Brooklyn. He yearns to sit with other Rooseveltians in the legislative halls in Washington and do his level best to save the country. Mr. Nelson had his ear to the ground early and heard the rumblings which were followed by the political upheaval at Chicago. Anticipating the formation of the new party, he waited for no "call," but got out at once and cast his chapeau into the ring as a candidate for the Congressional nomination. He says he has found Bull Moose campaigning exceedingly wearing on a candidate's physique, and that it has an exhausting effect on the powers of speech. However, he is not discouraged. He is determined to be a statesman.

"When I entered this campaign," says he in a statement addressed to the eager electorate of the Fifth District, "my weight was 178 pounds. Through my work and pleading to the people since June 1 I weigh to-day but 123 pounds, making a reduction of 55 pounds. So, if fat people will take the cure, and will call at my headquarters at 1 Hull Street, I will explain to them without cost how I reduced 55 pounds without taking any medicine. I will announce to you now what my hard work has done for me. Out of 16,000 people I have pleaded with I have gained 14,000 for myself as candidate for Congress. I have 11,000 of them to date for our honorable ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt."

PLAN TO INCREASE ARMY SEVENFOLD

General Staff for Federalizing the Militia and Creating Reserves and Volunteers.

WAR READINESS THE AIM

Says the Need Is Imperative to Strengthen the Army to Face That of a First-Class Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The General Staff of the army has completed its plans for an entire reorganization and increase of this country's military establishment, a work upon which it has been engaged since it was founded some years ago. Although the report containing these plans is now in type, it will probably not be presented to Congress at this session, owing to the fact that members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs desire ample time in which to consider all the provisions recommended by the General Staff. Among those most active in the conferences on these plans are Senator Root of New York, former Secretary of War, and Senator du Pont of Delaware, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The next conference will be held on Tuesday.

The great object sought to be gained is the organization of the army on a footing of constant readiness for war, with a permanent expeditionary force always ready for instant service. In order to insure this result it is recommended that the forces liable for duty anywhere be increased aboue seven times.

In the regular army the highest proposed unit of organization is raised and the mobile branches, which include all arms except the Coast Artillery, are divided into two parts, the foreign and the domestic. The domestic service is to be kept permanently in the continental United States, while the foreign service is to be sent to American territory elsewhere, to remain, as an organization, outside this country for good.

In addition to a proposal making for the federalization within constitutional limits, of the present National Guards or State Militia, the General Staff also asks for the creation of two new types of American soldier, namely, the Federal Reservist and the Federal Volunteer, the latter to be recruited in time of peace for war service, and held responsible only to the central government.

The General Staff also recommends that the present regular army be relieved of police duties in Alaska, and suggests that peace be preserved in that district by a Federal constabulary to be established by Congress.

In outlining the importance of the reorganization the General Staff points out that the land forces of the United States are now in no condition to face the armies of a first-class power, and maintains that the necessity for this country so to prepare itself is immediate and imperative.

"Whatever our military institutions may be," says the report, "we must recognize the fundamental fact that victory is the reward of superior force; that modern wars are short and decisive, and that trained armies alone can defeat trained armies."

"In the light of present-day conditions it is estimated that at the outbreak of war with a first-class power this country should be capable of mobilizing at once an effective force of 460,000 mobile troops and 42,000 coast artillery; that this is the minimum number of first line troops necessary, and that to augment this force and replace its losses plans must be made for raising immediately an additional force of 300,000 men. * * * All of these forces should be available for service anywhere."

"The present land forces of the United States comprise in the regular army about 66,000 men out of a total of about 95,500 authorized, and in the National Guard about 125,000 men. The National Guard is not liable for duty on foreign soil, though it can volunteer for this service.

"In order to raise the complement of trained men the General Staff proposes to augment the standing army by changing the terms of the present enlistment contract to conform to the practice adopted in all other modern armies.

"It is only necessary to provide," says the General Staff report, "that a man's service shall consist of two periods, one period with the colors, and the other a period of war obligation for a limited time after leaving the service. Under these circumstances, when war is declared, the active army is at once sent into the field and the former soldiers, having a war obligation, are assembled in depots, where they can be forwarded to the front as needed."

The enlistment contract proposed is for six years, divided half and half. However, by far the greater number of men required for war purposes under the plan proposed will have to be drawn from civil life. Under present conditions, the General staff points out, the only citizen soldiers in the United States are furnished by the National Guard, which is under State control and owes only incidental support to the Federal Government. In time of peace the National Guard can be used only for intra-State purposes, such as suppression of strikes or breaches of the peace, unless in the very improbable event that it is called upon by the President to serve in quelling disorder in some State.

The organization of the regular army on the division basis is declared to be the reason for the proposal to reduce the number of army posts from forty-nine to eight, a step which would replace the present dispersal of the regular land forces by a greater concentration. It is proposed to make each of these eight army posts a division headquarters under the new arrangement.

WILSON PLANS TO RUN A BUSINESS CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page 1.

any previous campaign committee. It does not divide authority with the National Committee, as was done in the Parker campaign, and there will be no chance for a conflict with the Finance or any subordinate committees. The head of the Finance Committee and the head of the Publicity Committee, as well as the head of the National Committee, will all come together on equal terms as members of the Campaign Committee. And all will be under the field generalship of a single individual.

When those close to Gov. Wilson learned of the general plan of organization and the devices to be employed to insure efficiency, they became curious to know what names had been talked over for places of trust and responsibility. They learned that the names chiefly mentioned were those of the men who have been present in Sea Girt since the nomination.

William G. McAdoo heads the list, and it is taken for granted here that he will be chief adviser to Col. McCombs on campaign matters, while Henry Morgenthau will be chief adviser on finances. Some who know Mr. McAdoo and are acquainted with the close relationship existing between him and Col. McCombs insist that he will be the real director of the campaign, and that McCombs will reduce to action the general plans of the man who invented and applied the corporation policy of "The public be pleased." The place said to be selected for Mr. McAdoo to fill is that of Vice Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

On the committee will be, unless present plans are altered, members representing chiefly Eastern and Southern States. In this geographical distribution the trend of the telegrams of congratulation to Gov. Wilson is oddly enough almost duplicated. The telegrams were most bulky from the South, only a little less so from Eastern States, while from the Far West there was a meagre showing. The furthest West of any city represented on the proposed Campaign Committee is Milwaukee.

New York to Be "Tactical" Headquarters.

Several friends of Gov. Wilson who already have commented upon the meagre showing of the Wilson contact with the Far West declared that they thought it a mistake to leave the intermountain and Pacific Slope country out of the campaign councils. They were assured that the plan decided upon was adopted in order that there might be constant and close contact between members of the committee, and not with any idea of shutting out a large section of the country from participation.

The same meagreness of contact with the Far West is shown in the naming of the cities where Wilson headquarters are to be established. The plan now calls for a central "tactical" office in New York, with a branch in Chicago, and only one other office for States further West, the exact position of the second branch headquarters to be left for further consideration.

Next to William G. McAdoo the man who will be chiefly depended upon for advice and counsel to the Campaign Committee will be Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York. Senator O'Gorman held a long personal conference with Gov. Wilson at Sea Girt, and his son-in-law, Dudley Field Malone, has been here several times.

Prominent Democratic leaders who are reported to have been placed upon the provisional list of the Campaign Committee are Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey, Josephus F. Daniels of North Carolina, Joseph E. Davis of Wisconsin, who may be Secretary of the National Committee; Senator O'Gorman of New York, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, A. Mitchell Palmer, the young leader from Pennsylvania; Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, William G. McAdoo, Col. W. F. McCombs, and Congressman Albert Burleson of Texas. Besides these leaders, who are equal in number to the number of places on the committee, names discussed for appointment to committee places include Robert Henry and Cato Sells of Texas and Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine. It was pointed out here that practically none of the names mentioned are those of old-time politicians or of men of machine affiliations.

Joseph P. Davies of Wisconsin, who is the probable favorite for the secretaryship of the National Committee, and also of the Campaign Committee, has been induced to become a candidate for the place at a distinct personal sacrifice. Davies aspired to become Governor of Wisconsin. His campaign already had been started and his friends were in the field in his behalf. When he was told that it was Gov. Wilson's wish that he enter the National campaign he demurred, declaring that he had his own plans perfected for his career in Wisconsin. Finally he was induced to forsake his own programme in order to help along where he was assured he was much needed.

To Chicago National Committeeman Hudspeth carries no specific instructions as to the organization of the Finance Committee. Henry Morgenthau was named as its possible Chairman, but the details were left for the consideration of the Campaign Committee.

It is practically certain that Gov. Wilson will have another conference at Sea Girt next Wednesday, or as soon as the Chicago meeting of the National Committee is over, at which there will be present many of the National Committeemen who came here after the convention at Baltimore adjourned. These expected include all members of the proposed Campaign Committee and such members of the National Committee as may feel a disposition to come. The Campaign Committee will be organized here and will take up the details of its work directly with Gov. Wilson in person. In the conference here it is expected that all questions will be thrashed out that are not completely adjusted at Chicago.

From the National Committeemen who are not included in the Campaign Committee Gov. Wilson hopes, according to his friends here, to receive valuable services in the form of local campaign work, it being the present programme to make the National Committeeman from each State general manager of his State's campaign.

From a number of Republican and Democratic editors pledges of support to Gov. Wilson arrived in to-day's mail. Frank Webster of The Denver Post wrote that he was for Gov. Wilson with a large Phi Kappa Psi yell, both Webster and Gov. Wilson being members of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. Arion Archofsky, editor of The Jewish Outlook at Denver; Henry C. Campbell of the Milwaukee Journal, I. H. Giben of The Pittsburgh Post, James W. O'Brien of The Catholic Union, New York; James Morgan of The Boston Globe, and E. A. Grozier of The Boston Post were among those who wished to be listed in the Wilson column.

Says He Will Carry Massachusetts.

Editor O'Brien of The Catholic Union wrote a prediction that Wilson would carry New York by 150,000 and the Electoral College by a two-thirds vote. Editor Morgan wrote that he was sure Wilson would bring Massachusetts into the Democratic column on a Presidential year for the first time in nearly a century.

One young man, known to be a favorite with Gov. Wilson, will not participate in the National campaign. Since the nomination was made a constant question in Sea Girt has been "What place will Tumulty get?" the subject of the interrogation being Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to the Governor. Mr. Tumulty has just answered the question by letting his friends know he has accepted a position as clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and will retire as Gov. Wilson's secretary on Nov. 1.

Gov. Wilson himself was nowhere in evidence to-day. On Saturday evening he pledged his friends to keep the place of his Sabbath retreat a secret, and he then went away in an automobile. He asked that no telephone messages be sent to him over Sunday, and the only item of the day's programme he would announce was that he proposed to sleep until 2 o'clock P. M.

LORIMER SUCCESSOR MAY NOT BE NAMED

Doubt Raised if Deneen Can Appoint Any One to Fill His Senatorial Term.

WHEN WAS THE SEAT VACANT

Was Never Filled, Senate Declared—Meaning of Illinois Legislature's Failure to Elect a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—While Gov. Deneen of Illinois is going over his list of available friends to select a successor to William Lorimer, whom the Senate unseated yesterday, old Senators here are of the opinion that the vacancy thus declared to exist cannot be filled by Executive appointment. This would mean that for the remainder of this session and until the State Legislature elects Illinois would have only one representative in the upper chamber, and the regulars would lack a vote in close contests that may develop before Congress adjourns.

The point hinges around the date when the vacancy began. The resolution adopted yesterday merely declared that Mr. Lorimer's election was "invalid," and that would seem to mean that the vacancy dates previous to the election of Mr. Lorimer. The nub of the matter is that the Governor of a State may not appoint a Senator after the Legislature has had an opportunity and failed to elect one. That is the situation now in Colorado, where, since the defeat of Senator Hughes two years ago, Mr. Guggenheim has served alone in the Senate. A Gubernatorial appointee in the Senate serves at best until the Legislature elects a man to fill out the unexpired term. But if the Legislature adjourns, as it did in Colorado, without breaking a deadlock, the Senator holding his commission from the Governor automatically leaves the Senate. Beyond question the Legislature of Illinois has had an opportunity to fill the original vacancy in the Senate. And the Senate's resolution yesterday declared the Legislature had failed to do so.

That makes it appear that until the Legislature does perform that duty the seat will remain vacant. It must be remembered that Mr. Lorimer was not expelled from the Senate. That would have taken a two-thirds vote, and the majority yesterday lacked just one of that proportion. The Senate merely declared that he had never been elected, and that ended the matter.

Meanwhile the opinion here is that Mr. Lorimer is far from a dead man politically. His closing words yesterday are taken to mean that he will devote himself with all his resources to rehabilitateing himself. If two years hence he should run for Congress from his old district and be elected no one would be surprised, and it is expected that his loyal supporters in the district would give him a tremendous welcome simply to start his campaign. He practically owns that district, and has the support of both parties.

In the end he may even try to return to the Senate, though admittedly that will be a hard road to travel. Before this Senators who have been forced from the upper house have returned promptly, through their control of State legislators. That was done by Quay, and by Senator Clark of Montana. Both of them, however, resigned before the last stage was reached, and were not actually expelled. But Mr. Lorimer has lost control of the State machinery, and Gov. Deneen and the others have sought protection from him in the Roosevelt ranks.

In case Gov. Deneen is allowed to make his appointment, on the theory that the vacancy only began yesterday, when the Legislature was not in session, there are several prominent men who might get the post. As a Roosevelt man and nominally an advocate of the primaries, it would seem that the Governor would have to appoint L. Y. Sherman, the victorious candidate before the primaries. But no one takes the Governor's progressivism seriously and if he should appoint his friend, Roy O. West, who is the new National Committeeman, no one would be surprised. Former Senator Hopkins is also said to have his lines out for the appointment, though Col. Roosevelt will probably prevent that.

FIGHT A "LAUNDRY TRUST."

Hand Laundry Proprietors to Co-operate to Keep in Existence.

A meeting of hand laundry proprietors attended by about 500 men, who said they represented 5,000 firms, was held yesterday at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, to discuss plans for fighting a "steam laundry trust." It was said that a number of clubs had been formed by the hand laundrymen which had already established several steam plants at a cost of $35,000 each, and that it had been decided to merge these into the Greater New York Laundrymen's Association to compete with the Great Eastern Laundrymen's Association, which the speakers at the meeting said was establishing steam plants throughout the city and driving the hand laundrymen to the wall.

The latter were therefore forced to form co-operative plants wherever this company established plants in order to compete with it, it was said. Morris Kliegman, who has established a co-operative plant at 587 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, was chosen temporary President of the central organization of co-operative laundries, and Joseph Elmer was elected temporary Vice President.

A Chance For Every Real Estate Broker.

Every Real Estate Broker has an opportunity to rent the whole or any part of the handsome, modern 12-story store and office building that is being erected at the Northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. Fronting over 100 feet on each thoroughfare. Ready for occupancy Sept. 1 next.

It is well worth your while to interest your clients in this proposition and help them secure early choice in the most centrally located and easily accessible business building in Greater New York.

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Continuing today and concluding tomorrow

The Sale of Men's Suits

¶ A collection of three-garment suits for Men, in those models, fabrics, designs and colorings most favored for summer wear. Tailored in soft negligee styles, with narrow shoulders, soft fronts, and collars and lapels that carol lightly as a song. A very excellent opportunity to test the superiority of Saks tailoring, without paying those prices which subsequently you will be only too glad to pay. But only two days left in which to do it—today and tomorrow.

Former prices:

$28, $30, $35, $38, $40

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The style and individuality of Saks Clothes is simply the alchemy of knowing how!

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Guaranteed for 5 Years of Sincere Service

CONFIDENCE in that one statement has led 100,000 thinking men and women to buy an Indestructo. ¶ A stronger trunk would protect US—not YOU. ¶ You are already protected against loss by a five year insurance policy. ¶ Can you ask stronger proof of our confidence in the Indestructo? ¶ The Indestructo trunk is the only trunk made that carries such a protection of your interests. ¶ In turn you should never buy a trunk that does not protect you just as carefully—just as safely.

Saks & Co., Mark Cross Co., McCreery's 34th St. Store, Simpson Crawford Co., Martin & Martin, Fred'k Loeser, Brooklyn, Hahne & Co., Newark.

LOSES SON SWIMMING TO SINKING BATHERS

Continued from Page 1.

came convinced that the three boys had not told the truth. Yesterday they were questioned again and admitted that young Jameson had been swimming with them and had gone down under a swell from a passing river boat. Following the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, divers and men with grappling irons went to the spot and recovered the body. The police believe that his three companions, frightened at what had happened, threw Jameson's clothes into the water.

FALLS FROM LAUNCH, DROWNS.

Anderson Loses His Balance When Heavy Sea Hits Boat.

Anthony Anderson of West Brighton, Staten Island, was drowned in Staten Island Sound yesterday afternoon. He and two other men whose names were not learned started from Staten Island in the naphtha launch Hong Kong, intending to go to Perth Amboy, N. J. Following the thunderstorm there was a heavy sea.

When the boat was off Sea Breeze, Totenville, Anderson fell into the water and was swept away. He was in the stern of the boat and his companions were forward and did not see him go overboard, but it is supposed that he lost his balance when a heavy sea struck the boat. A cry for help attracted the attention of the other men and they put the boat about as quickly as possible and went to the aid of Anderson, but he sank before they could reach him. The body was not recovered.

SAVED FROM UPSET BOAT.

Four Young Women and Two Men Have a Narrow Escape in the Hudson

Four young women and two men had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday evening about 6 o'clock in the Hudson River off 158 Street, when their rowboat was capsized by the wash of a passing steamer.

The accident occurred about 150 yards off the shore, opposite the boathouse of Henry Lute. When they were all thrown into the water the girls clung to the upturned boat and shouted for help, while the two men were being swept away by the current. Lute went to their aid in his motor launch, followed by two others. He rescued the man farthest out, the second launch picked up the other man and the third took the four girls from the upturned boat, and all six were landed safely in the boathouse, where they had hot coffee and dried their clothes, but declined to give their names.

DOG ATTACKS BATHERS.

Drives Them Into the Sea and Bites a Child Left on the Beach.

The crowd at Rockaway Beach was scattered yesterday afternoon, the bathers taking to the ocean and the others to the boardwalk when a dog ran along the sand, snapping at those who got in his way. John Ischwayna of 180 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, was swimming some distance out when the excitement started. Hearing shouts and seeing persons running near the spot where he had left his two-year-old daughter Gladys, Ischwayna started to swim for the shore. By the time he arrived the persons who had been sitting near the child had all run for safety.

Before the father could prevent it the dog had attacked the child and bitten her severely on the right side of the face. While Ischwayna was fighting the dog Policeman Bollan came along and killed the animal with his pistol.

The little girl was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where her wounds were cauterized. The body of the dog was turned over to the Health Department.

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Young's Hats

MADE BEYOND A DOUBT

All Young Straws at ⅓ off—but their *style* is at par.

Great July Sale Beginning Today

Men's Fine Shirts

Regularly 1.75, 2.00 & 2.50

1.10

10,000 shirts of the finer grade, sold to us at a great sacrifice, that the maker may call it a season, and we may call it a sale.

¶ Once a year, in July, the shirt-maker who makes most of our 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 shirts, winds up his season by tailoring for us the remaining yardage of his stock at a great reduction on the customary wholesale prices. There is always some surplus stock in the best regulated families, and what this maker forfeits in price on an occasion like this is negligible compared with the prospect of another season unhampered by a carried-over stock.

¶ Offing the old love before onning the new applies alike to the business of love and the business of shirts, and is sound doctrine in either. Means a sacrifice, of course, and in this instance a mighty liberal one. Enables us to offer these shirts at the uniform price of a dollar-ten apiece, yet the intrinsic value of each shirt remains the same. Cheapest shirt in the lot is regular 1.75 value. Thousands of others are regular 2.00 value, and there are more 2.50 shirts than either.

¶ Made of fine mercerized cloths, Madras, and delicate, lightweight piques. In plain and pleated bosoms, some with double French cuffs, some with laundered cuffs, some with collar to match. The designs are prolific in variety and particular in character. Smart striped effects, including many that are silk striped, and plain colorings in buoyant blues, hardy tans, sanguinary and non-committal helios. Whites without end. Workmanship, cut, finish and style perfect. Shirts in short that will be at home with the most exclusive neckwear you can buy. And values that out-marathon any and all contemporary offerings. All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

LOOK TO US TO CHECK PERUVIAN HORRORS

London Times Sees Scope for American Action in the Monroe Doctrine.

SCORES PERU'S PASSIVITY

Republic Stands in Danger of Being Repudiated by Civilized Nations If It Permits Such Atrocities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 15.—The Times in an editorial to-day on Major Casement's Putumayo reports says:

"The horrors revealed therein must stir anger and compassion in all who are not utterly dead to a sense of humanity and right. Most of all must they provoke these feelings in the people who have led the crusade against the slave trade and in that other people beyond the Atlantic who come of the same stock and are heirs to the same traditions, and who to purge their own Nation from slavery fought the most terrible of civil wars."

With reference to the Peruvian Government's declaration that it is unable to exercise the sovereignty which it claims over the Putumayo District. The Times proceeds:

"Such an attitude, if persisted in, could only prove most detrimental to Peruvian interests in many ways. It would, for instance, affect the confidence of British investors, upon whom Peruvian development so largely depends, and would end by bringing the country into utter disrepute among civilized powers. Chief among these, we may be sure, would be the people of the United States, who have always declared themselves heirs of widespread responsibility in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

"In Africa the duty of the civilized powers toward the native races has been the subject of special treaty engagements, and the amelioration brought about recently in the Congo Basin has been possible largely through the standing which Great Britain could claim under the Berlin Act of 1885. In that instrument all European powers engaged to support the suppression of slavery, the protection of the native races, and the amelioration of their moral and material conditions. Both that act and the broader Brussels Act of 1890 were signed by the United States. Manifestly civilization has equal responsibility toward the Indian races of South America.

"The responsibility of ourselves and other European powers might, indeed, be held to be limited by the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine, but we are convinced that the people of the United States will never allow the Monroe Doctrine to be used as the buttress of slavery and its exploitation in their most terrible forms. The administration at Washington has already expressed the readiness to take action with our own Government in securing reform, and the publication of this report will assuredly bring a large and determined body of public opinion to the reinforcement of official representations in America, not less than here."

The Rev. J. H. Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in an article in The Daily Chronicle on Sir Roger's report, recalls the fact it was a young American civil engineer, W. E. Hardenburg, and his companion, Mr. Perkins, who first exposed the atrocities on the Putumayo.

Hardenburg arrived in London in the Summer of 1909 with the manuscript of a book entitled "The Devil's Paradise," wherein were recorded the experiences and reports of the two men, obtained during a lengthy sojourn in the Putumayo district. They could not obtain publication of their manuscript owing to inability to provide influential guarantees of bona fides. They possessed very limited financial resources.

Before sailing for America Hardenburg left his papers and manuscripts in London with the earnest plea that an effort might be made to send succor to the Indians of the Putumayo Valley.

Thereupon several publications, including Truth, The Daily Chronicle, and The Daily News undertook the exposure.

Mr. Harris says that Hardenburg is gone, at present he knows not wither, but his work was well and faithfully done.

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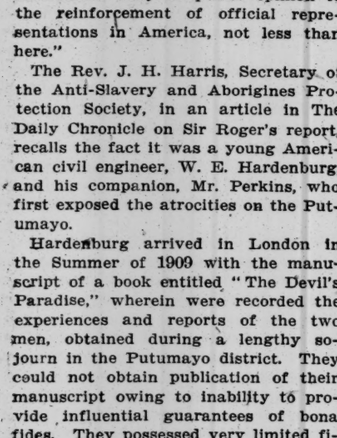

ORDER TO CUT EXPRESS RATES

Continued from Page 1.

average weight of these packages is 34 pounds; the average express charge is 50 cents, and the average haul is 200 miles. It appears that a very small proportion of the express traffic of the country results from direct shipments from the farms to the city home.

Commissioner Lane carried his investigations into the express business of several European countries. In those countries, where the parcels post system has developed traffic in small packages the lighter weight packages were found to predominate. It was indicated that in foreign countries the householder received few parcels weighing more than 10 pounds per shipment. The commission believes that in the United States the express traffic in food commodities is chiefly between the producer and the commission merchant, and that the rates appear to have been constructed with a view to fostering and encouraging the growth of that traffic at the expense of the light package traffic.

Shipping Methods Changed.

The investigators have devoted a year to the constructive work of reforming the bases of express rates, of devising simpler and more easily understood means of stating those rates, and of preparing new rules for the government of carriers of express traffic.

Of foremost importance is the requirement that all of the express companies shall join in the establishment of through routes by the quickest lines of communication between all express offices, and shall publish through rates to apply between those points. The same provision gives the shipper the right to name the route by which his property shall be carried. It is believed by Commissioner Lane that these provisions will affect an improvement in the service and a great economy to the carriers, which now haul shipments oftentimes by circuitous routes to avoid turning them over to a connecting line.

The most radical departure from existing methods lies in that adopted of applying the new rates. In the United States there are 35,000 express stations. To name rates from each of these to every other one requires the statement of more than 600,000,000 different rates. These schedules now occupy several hundred volumes of from 200 to 300 pages each in the tariff department of the commission. The rates themselves are intricate and involved, and it requires expert authority to determine the lawful rate between any two points.

The problem of reducing this enormous volume of rate schedules to a genuinely practicable compass is one to which Commissioner Lane devoted most serious attention. He has evolved a method whereby the rates from any point in the United States to all other points may be printed on a single sheet or card about one-fourth the size of a single newspaper page.

Adopt Block System.

The first step in the consummation of the plan was the division of the United States into blocks, each approximately 50 miles square. Rates are proposed between each of these blocks, treating all cities and towns within each block as common points. Each of these blocks is one degree of longitude in length and one degree of latitude in width. To every express station within each of these blocks the rate is the same from any other given block. Thus the rate is stated as between blocks rather than as between cities.

Supplementing this block system of making rates which constitutes each block a zone of origin or of destination the rates are stated for each package weighing from 1 to 100 pounds. The express companies will be required to publish a directory of express stations, which will show the block number within which each station is located, and at each station there will be filed a single sheet tariff which will give the rate from that station to all other blocks in the United States. To illustrate:

New York City is located in block 952. Some 20 other towns and villages are included in that same block. Chicago is located in block 838, which also contains a score or more of cities and towns. A shipper in New York wishing to send a package to Chicago will learn from the directory the block in which Chicago is situated. Then, turning to the single tariff sheet, he will ascertain the number of the scale of rates, which applies upon all packages between block 952 and block 838.

This method of stating rates, the report asserts, will avoid the great body of complaints arising out of undercharges and overcharges, the present method of stating rates being so confusing that not even the express agents are able to discover the lawful rate between two points. The directory of express stations is also to state the delivery limits in each city within which the express company gives service upon its tariff rates.

It is found that the large number of double collections of express charges arises out of the fact that a package which has been prepaid does not bear sufficient evidence of this fact. Accordingly the report presents a set of labels and way bills in different colors which the carriers are required to use, and in the event that the package does not bear any label the shipment is to be delivered to the consignee without collection of any charges, the carrier bearing the burden of discovering where the mistake lies.

The present system requires the statement of about 200 times as many rates as the system proposed by the commission. However, as each agent under the new system will be obliged to know only the rates that apply between his station and each of the other blocks, he will have to consult only 830 rates to find the proper charge from his station to every other station within the United States.

Through this system the common-rate area on short hauls is reduced from an area of about 3,500 square miles, which is the average area of each main block, to an area of about 180 square miles. The present express rate methods embrace much larger common-rate areas. For instance:

Lower Rate to Pacific Coast.

The rate per hundred pounds from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, San Diego, Reno, Sacramento, and many other points embraced in the region west of the Sierra and Cascade Mountains is now the same, $13.50. Under the commission's system the rates will vary with the distance between any two points from $9.85 to $11 a hundred pounds.

While there has been an almost uniform reduction in charges upon parcels weighing 50 pounds or less, the rates on packages weighing more than 50 pounds have not been materially reduced. In some instances, the commission's proposed rate basis shows a slight increase of the charges on heavy packages. This indicates the belief of the commission that the rates of the express companies per 100 pounds are not, on the whole, seriously excessive. This is particularly manifest from an analysis of the rates for distances of 200 miles or less, which are scarcely distributed on the heavy weight traffic.

By the terms of the commission's order the changes in the regulations, methods, and practices of the express companies; the reclassification of express matter; the changes in the billing of packages, and other administrative reforms are required to be put into effect practically immediately.

The rates proposed, however, will not become effective before some time next Autumn.

The commission has fixed Oct. 9 as the date for the beginning of a hearing of the representatives of express companies and shippers as to why the rates prescribed by the commission should not go into effect.

On every question except that of rates, a substantial agreement has been reached between the commission and the companies. The latter express their willingness to conform their business operations to any requirements the commission might make; but they expressed anxiety concerning any serious reduction of their rates lest it might seriously affect their revenues.

Charge What Traffic Will Bear.

Commissioner Lane makes a vigorous attack, in his report, upon the so-called scale of graduated charges by which the express companies now determine the rate which shall apply to a package of given weight. This scale is held by the commission to be unreasonable, discriminatory and arbitrary. The report says:

"It is the product of years of shrewd manipulation, has no justification in the minds of the express men themselves, and is the richest example yet brought to our attention of a tariff based exclusively upon the theory that the charge should be what the tariff will bear."

With respect to the standard of rates, the commission says:

"What then may be said to be the standard of a reasonable express rate? Our answer is, No one consideration. These conclusions, however, we have reached:

1. That express rates should be made primarily to meet the need of the great body of our people, and should therefore be stated in terms that represent the small packages which the express company is intended to carry, rather than by the 100 pounds, as freight rates are stated.
2. That in the fixing of its rates an express company should not be allowed to charge more than a railroad company if the latter undertook to, and did, give the same service.
3. That it is proper for the Government to treat the express company as a freight forwarder by passenger train, giving supplemental service at each terminal and intermediate care.
4. That an express rate may not be based upon the monopoly right of the express company to be the exclusive freight forwarder over one or more lines of railroad.
5. That the rate should not include more than a reasonable compensation for the service given, even though such compensation falls below that which the railroad exacts as a minimum for the carriage of 100 pounds of freight.
6. That it is unreasonable to fix as rapid a decline in express rates for long distances as is made by the railroads in their freight rates, express service in this respect being more analogous to passenger than to freight service.
7. That in compounding the express rate the railroad should be allowed a compensation for bulked freight moved upon a passenger train, as to which it is relieved by contract for all liability for loss or damage, and is without expense for the furnishing of a receipt, the billing, the bookkeeping, and a great number of other general expenses.
8. That the rate should include a return to the express company which will compensate it with profit for the expense of the service which it gives, there being added thereto in the formation of the total rate the proper charge which it may reasonably make for the service which the railroad gives, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

Control of Companies.

The report contains a wealth of detail concerning the financial operations of the express companies and their relations with not only the public but with the railroads. Attached to it is a voluminous appendix giving an analysis of the relationship which exists among the various express companies, showing the Directors of express companies which are interested in railroads, the railroad officials who are interested in express companies, the organization and capitalization of the companies, and a thorough analysis of their operating expenses and income.

After the hearing next October a supplementary order will be entered by the commission putting into effect the rates proposed as soon as it may be considered practicable to make them effective.

Causes of Complaint.

The commission has found that the complaints made against the express companies might be grouped into the following classes:

(1) Double collection of lawful charges.
(2) Overcharges and undercharges effecting discrimination between shippers arising out of an obscure rate system and ineffective revision and supervision of accounts.
(3) Indirect routing of shipments by the express carrier, resulting in unreasonable delays and defeating the reason for the existence of an express service as distinguished from ordinary freight service.
(4) Failure or refusal to deliver parcels to consignees located outside of arbitrarily established free-delivery limits without notice being given either to the consignor or consignee as to the extent of free-delivery territory.
(5) Unreasonableness of the terms of shipment imposed by the receipt given by the carrier.
(6) Delays in the settlement of claims for loss and damage.
(7) Excessive insurance charges when shipments are valued at more than $50.
(8) A confusing set of rules governing the classification of express matter which led to discrimination in rates between classes of shippers by providing obscure and insignificant conditions as the basis for classifications of which the initiated may take advantage to procure transportation at lower rates than are generally applied to the more uninformed portion of the public.
(9) Delays in the return of C. O. D. collections to consignors.
(10) The obscure statement of rates making the public dependent almost entirely upon the information furnished them by express agents.
(11) The unreasonableness of the rates charged by the carriers.

Conscious of Wrongs.

All of the express companies have had a full hearing upon these matters of complaint, and have given throughout the inquiry expression to a consciousness on their own part of the necessity for a change in their practices and rules which will bring them into stricter conformity with the requirements of the act to regulate commerce and will make their service more satisfactory to the public.

And in this connection it is to be borne in mind that these carriers remained for 20 years entirely without regulation as to inter-State traffic after the railroads had become subject to this act, and that various efforts to remedy existing conditions made by individual carriers had failed because of lack of harmonious action and the inability of the Government to compel them to adopt practices that were just and non-discriminatory.

It is apparent that the evils complained of go to the very foundation of the express company, which is its relation to the railroad carrier which furnishes the transportation service. We have treated the express company as an agency of the railroad, furnishing passenger train movement of small packages of freight, extending its service to the door for the gathering of the package at the point of origin, giving special care to the shipment during transportation, and again extending its service by wagon to the door at point of destination.

Limitation of Express Rates.

In addition to the reference made above to the limitations placed on express rates to be charged the public, the following excerpts bearing on this question from the contracts on file with the commission may be of interest:

(a.) Contract between Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and United States Express Company:

The express company shall not fix its rates for transportation and other services connected with express traffic between local non-competitive points on the railroads of the railroad company at less than twice the rates charged by the railroad company for the same or similar matter upon freight trains, except, however, that the express company may make said local rate (express rates) at the same excess over freight rates which have heretofore existed between the same points on like articles.

The express company shall not fix its rates for transportation and other services connected with the express business via the railroads of the railroad company between points reached by other railroads at any less than the rates fixed by other express carriers between same points, except for reasons to the prejudice of the routes via the railroads of the railroad company.

The contract further provides, in the case of the provision first quoted, that in the event that the agreement should operate to keep the express company from obtaining its quota of business, then the railroad company will permit such modification as is acceptable to it.

(b.) Contract between the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and the United States Express Company:

It is further agreed that the rates on express traffic, and the rules and regulations applied thereto, established by the express company from time to time, shall be subject to the approval of the railway company, and that the express company shall furnish to the railway company, when requested, copies of tariffs in force on the lines of the railway company during the term of this agreement, it being understood that no express rate shall be made which shall be less than two and one-quarter times the freight tariff rates on such traffic, and that, unless compelled by law, no less rate shall be charged on any article carried by the express company without the approval of the freight traffic department of the railway company first having been obtained. It is further understood and agreed, however, that in the event that an express company in competition with the United States Express Company for business between given points shall make a lower rate than is charged by the United States Express Company, and in the further event that the express company, with the co-operation and assistance of the railway company, shall fail, within a reasonable time, to induce such competing express company to establish and maintain the reasonable rate desired by the railway company, that then, and in such event, the express company shall have the right hereunder to make the same rate or rates as shall have been made and charged by such competing express company.

(c.) Contract between the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company and subsidiary lines and the United States Express Company:

This contract provides that between competitive points the railroad company permits express company to charge the same rates as competing express companies, but between non-competitive points the rates shall not be less than one and one-half times freight rate upon the same articles, except by consent of the railroad company.

New York Central Contract.

(d.) Contract between New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and American Express Company:

The express company agrees, as far as it has the legal right to do so, that its rates between non-competitive points on the lines covered by this agreement shall not be less than twice the tariff of freight rates of the railroad company on the class of freight carried, without the consent in writing of the railroad company; on business carried between points competitive with other express companies the express company shall have the right to fix such rates as it may find necessary to make to secure its proper share of business (Section 10.)

(e.) Contract between Southern Pacific Company and Wells Fargo & Co.:

The express company agrees that it will not, except with the consent of the Southern Pacific Company, carry any non-competitive express matter over any of the lines covered by this contract at rates less than one and one-half times the railroad freight rates of the Southern Pacific Company, and that in the divisions on through express business the proportion of the through rate allotted to the lines of the Southern Pacific shall not, except with the consent of the Southern Pacific Company, be less than the proportion of the current through railroad freight rates of the Southern Pacific Company between the points over which said express business is carried, (Section 12.)

(f.) Contract between the Norfolk & Western Railway Company and Southern Express Company:

If at any time the rates charged the public by the express company per 100 pounds for non-competitive business shall be deemed unsatisfactory to the railroad company, then the same shall be modified to meet its views, it being understood, however, that on all business which is competitive to either express company or railway company, and matter that can be transported by United States mail, the express company may regulate and fix its own rates, but such rates shall be made known to the railway company on request, and if disapproved by it, shall be so changed as to accord with its views (Section 5.)

* * * and the express company is authorized to make such rates as will tend to promote such traffic (perishable,) provided that such rates on all such perishable freights shall not be less (unless a lower tariff is legally enforced) than 150 per cent. of the open and published public tariff freight rates on such business as promulgated by the railway company, and that the railway company shall not have less than 47.5 per cent. of the gross earnings accruing from such business to the express company on the lines of the railway company, with a guarantee to the railway company that its portion as a minimum shall not be less than its full, open, and published public tariff rates or its proportion of same (Section 12.)

(g.) Contract between Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and Seaboard Air Line Railway and Southern Express Company:

Of the gross revenue earned and collected from the transportation of perishable freight, the express company shall pay the railroad 50 per centum; * * * it being understood that the charges for transportation of perishable freight shall be so regulated by the express company that the 50 per centum paid to the railroad shall not be less upon any article transported than the railroad would receive on same if shipped as ordinary freight.

The provisions of the contracts given above indicate that express rates are to a great extent under the control of the railway companies.

Practically every existing contract in one form or another provides that the rates of the express companies are subject to the approval of the railway company. These provisions further show that the express companies have two standards for determining rates—one based on competitive conditions, the other, where competition is absent, on what the traffic will bear.

Double Collection of Charges.

The express companies strenuously deny that such overcharges result from the pursuance of any policy recognized in the slightest degree by the companies themselves; but this investigation has made it clear that whatever the policy of the companies may have been in this regard their manner of doing business made such result almost inevitable, and the remarkable fact is that their machinery has not been so adapted as to cure this evil, especially in the face of the express provision of the law which makes it a penal offense for any carrier to charge, demand, collect, or receive a greater or less or different compensation for any service than that which is named in its tariffs. The complaints upon this score come from all sections of the country and are not confined to any one carrier.

These renowned men

Lyman Abbott, Woodrow Wilson, W. J. Bryan, Bourke Cochran, Mayor Gaynor, Gifford Pinchot, Jacob R. Shurman, Judge Grosscup, Geo. W. Wickersham, Martin W. Littleton, John Mitchell, Arthur Brisbane

and many others have appeared at the famous New Rochelle "Forum" conducted on Sunday afternoons during the past five or six winters through the generosity of our fellow townsman, Judge Keogh. Only a few cities in this entire country can boast of an institution of this kind where people can hear the most eminent speakers of the day in lecture and debate upon the greatest questions of the day. And this is *free* to all residents of

New Rochelle

The public library with its 28,246 books, exclusive of several thousand bound magazines and periodicals, is another institution of which we are proud. We have recently retired several thousand inferior and little used books. It is particularly strong in reference works. The circulation is between 4½ and 5 per capita—the highest record in New York State of cities of equal or nearly equal size, according to the report of the Educational Department at Albany. These are matters of very great interest to heads of families who are contemplating a change of residence. New Rochelle is easily accessible from New York by three electric Railroads, the New Haven Main Line, the Harlem River Branch, and the newly opened N. Y., Westchester & Boston, which have in the aggregate seven stations in the city limits. "New Rochelle is certainly one fine place to live." Send for information.

FREDERICK H. WALDORF, Mayor.

P. S.—Our next talk will be about our Fire and Police Departments.

FRENCH FETE EVOKES ARDENT PATRIOTISM

Paris Festival the Climax of a Remarkable Revival of National Enthusiasm.

300,000 SPECTATORS THERE

Witness Army Review at Longchamps, Airship Display, and Brilliant Illuminations.

PARIS, July 14.—The national fête was celebrated to-day with enthusiasm unequalled in many years. A great review of the garrison of Paris was held at the Longchamps race track. President Fallières, whose term of office expires this year, attended, and the spectators numbered more than 300,000. It was the climax of the last year's remarkable revival of French patriotism, which has so strongly impressed Europe. The stands were filled with a brilliant assemblage. In addition to President Fallières, the Bey of Tunis, ex-Queen Ranavalo of Madagascar, the members of the French Cabinet and Parliament and the Diplomatic Corps, among whom was the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, were present.

Two dirigible and several spherical balloons and a large number of aeroplanes manoeuvred over the grounds during the review. A third dirigible broke away.

One of the principal features of this year's review was the presentation before the French public of the new uniform, consisting of a mignonette-colored tunic and breeches, puttee leggings, and helmet. The crowds were quick to appreciate the practical military advantages of the new dress, its invisibility and neatness, and to accord an ovation to the detachment thus arrayed.

The spectacle was brought to a fitting termination by the ceremony of the presentation of the colors to the newly organized aeronautic corps by President Fallières, amid thunders of applause.

The customary illuminations in the streets, balls, and fireworks displays closed the day.

DENY MISSIONARIES PLOTTED

Korean Converts Tell Judge Their Previous Statements Were False.

SOUL, Korea, July 14.—The direct examination of 123 converted Koreans, who are charged with plotting against the Government and the life of Count Tarauchi, the Japanese Governor General of Korea, has developed a most confusing situation. The preliminary examination began on June 28, and a majority of the prisoners set up a denial of all the charges.

In answer to the Judge's questions they said that their previous statements made before the police examiner were false. They explained that they had made them because they were beaten or threatened. A few of the prisoners admitted connection with an organization which had for its purpose the independence of Korea. Baron Yunchiho, a former member of the Korean Cabinet, openly admitted having made false statements at the preliminary trial in order to save himself.

A majority of the prisoners are Presbyterian converts. Yunchiho is a Methodist. At the preliminary hearing many of the prisoners made alleged confessions implicating a number of missionaries, asserting that the missionaries were cognizant of the plans and approved the conspiracy. The Chief Judge's questions were largely devoted to this phase of the case. He probed deeply into the alleged connection of the missionaries in the conspiracy, but the prisoners emphatically denied that the missionaries were implicated in any way.

The name of Bishop M. C. Harris was mentioned once by the Judge, but the authorities assert that they have not the slightest idea that any of the missionaries, especially Bishop Harris, has any knowledge of the plot.

The trial continues, but up to the present it is impossible to arrive at any definite opinion, except that possibly a conspiracy existed, but was entirely abortive. It is believed that some of those concerned construed certain sympathetic utterances by the missionaries into encouragement of the plans looking to the independence of Korea.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

THE BIG STORE — BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

Stirring Sales

Of the "Better Kinds" of Summer Goods Most Reasonably Priced.

Today's Special Features:

MAIN BUILDING—Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.

1,000 WOMEN'S WHITE DRESSES—Values to $25; at $9.75
IMPORTANT SALE OF WOMEN'S SMART COATS—Values to $29.50; at ..... $11.50, $16.50 and $19.50
MIDSUMMER SALE OF SEMI-MADE ROBES—Values $4.50 to $9; at ..... $1.95, $2.50 and $2.95
WOMEN'S DAINTY SHEER HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS—Initialed; 6 for 27c
15,000 YARDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY WHITE GOODS—Values 19c to 35c; yard 12c
WOMEN'S $3 HAND BAGS, at $1.50
POSITIVELY THE BEST VALUES IN TOWN IN SUMMER WASH FABRICS.
A SPECIAL OFFER IN SEWING MACHINES, at $11.75
IN OUR BARGAIN-BASEMENT WE FEATURE WOMEN'S $6.50 DRESSES, at $3.50

The Greenhut Building

10 Acres Devoted to Furniture and Housefurnishings

$23 QUARTERED OAK BUFFETS, at $17
GOLDEN OAK CHINA AND CRYSTAL CLOSETS—Formerly $16 to $30; at ..... $12.50 to $22
GOLDEN OAK EXTENSION TABLES—Formerly $10.50 to $32; at ..... $8.75 to $24
$2 to $4 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, at ..... $1.25 to $3.25
TIMELY SALE OF GLASS FRUIT JARS, PRESERVING KETTLES, FRUIT PARERS, etc., at Unusually Low Prices.
A CLEARANCE SALE OF RAG RUGS—Including $9.50 (9x12) Rugs, at $5.50
PRETTY SHIRT WAIST BOXES—GREAT VARIETY—AND BARGAINS—EVERY ONE!

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Clearance of Women's Shoes

Oxfords, Black Kid, Welt Soles,	$1.75
" Gun Metal,	1.90
" Brown Kid,	2.75
Pumps, Patent Leather, Tan Russia, and Gun Metal,	1.90
" White Buck,	2.90
Colonials, Tan Russia and Gun Metal,	2.75
High Boots, White, Tan or Black,	2.75

Many other excellent values in fresh new shoes in the season's best models.

Sale at Sixth Avenue Store only — *Equally attractive values in every department*

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street — **Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth St.**

ANNOUNCEMENT!

of an Exhibit of Twenty Dollar Suits

We open our doors this morning to *the man who wears Twenty Dollar Suits.*

For the *next six days* we are going to *SHOW him* that *his Twenty Dollars* will *buy him such a suit as he never bought before.* Even *better* than he can purchase today at *any* of the *Reduction Sales* now being held all over town.

A Response to a Demand

For nearly three years we have *never featured* $20.00 Suits.

Twenty dollars has *not* been featured among our prices.

This need not be *PROVED* to *those who know us.*

Nor to those *who are familiar* with our *newspaper advertising* in the past.

$18.50 has been our price *next below* $20.00—and *$22.50* has been our price *next above* $20.00.

And this in the face of the fact that there has been a *steadily increasing demand* for Suits *at $20.00.*

Why this demand has come about we cannot determine—except, perhaps, that twenty dollars is a good round number—and *a fair price* for a *mighty good suit.*

These constant requests—*"Show Me a Twenty Dollar Suit"*—have at last made it seem advisable for *us* to tailor a line of Suits at this price.

So for *two months* the heads of our various departments have united in *concentrating their endeavors* to *produce for Twenty Dollars* such a suit *as a Gentleman would be Proud to wear* any time or place.

$20

For the Suit of a Gentleman

Why an Exhibit

Twenty Dollar Suits are offered all over town and at *Special Reduction Sales* now in progress on all sides, wonderful values in *CUT higher prices* are *promised.*

And *thus* it must be clear to you that *in the face of these sales OUR Introduction* of this *new line* at $20.00 must be *Announced* and *Featured* in *a UNIQUE manner.*

Therefore this exhibit—an *Introductory Display* of such Suits for $20.00 *as have never been offered* in New York in *the past* or are *even now* offered at other good stores *at Cut Price Reduction Sales.*

In other words—we have *concentrated our endeavors* for *two months* on *perfecting* a *Twenty Dollar Value.*

We have ready *now* a *complete display* of the *finest Suits at Twenty Dollars* to be had—and *we are giong to PROVE IT to you.*

The same beautiful tailoring—the *idealized* and *conservatively accentuated style* that *individualizes* all our garments is here.

The fabrics were *made especially* for the purpose—and are *of a class never before used* in suits at *this price.*

If Twenty Dollars is the price you have paid—or if Twenty Dollars is the price you prefer to pay—you are the man this exhibit is designed to reach.

Every Suit Is Fresh and Brand New.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Smith Gray & Co.

Under Same Control and Ownership Since 1845

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

WILL CITE GAYNOR AGAINST THE POLICE

Counsel for Rosenthal Says Mayor, as Judge, Ordered Guards from Alleged Gambling House.

TO ASK AGAIN FOR WARRANTS

Lawyer Will Quote Decisions to Magistrate Butts in Effort to Oust Police Watchers.

Joseph B. Rosenbach, counsel for Herman Rosenthal, intends to make one more effort before Magistrate Butts in the West Side Court to-day to have the policemen removed who have been on guard in Rosenthal's house since it was raided as a gambling resort last April. Rosenbach alleges that he has discovered a decision returned by Mayor Gaynor against the police when he was a Justice of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn which exactly parallels that of his client.

The lawyer will ask for warrants, on the ground of oppression, against Inspector Hayes and Capt. Day of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, under Section 854 of the Penal Code. In support of his application he will cite the decision of Justice Gaynor in the case of the People vs. Summers. In this case Capt. Summers, in Brooklyn, put a patrolman on guard in the cigar store run by the complainant and kept him there for eleven days. The complainant alleged that the presence of the policeman was detrimental to his property and his business, and that the action of Capt. Summers in stationing him there against the will of the complainant was an act of oppression.

Capt. Summers, in his defense, declared that he suspected the cigar dealer of permitting gambling in his store, and contended that he was justified in his action by Section 315 of the City Charter, which declared it the duty of a policeman to suppress as well as detect gambling and similar evils within his precinct.

Justice Gaynor took a different view. He declared, in a written opinion, that the police had no such power, and that if Section 315 of the City Charter gave them authority to put a man on guard within private premises it violated the Constitution. The only right the police enjoyed under the circumstances, Justice Gaynor declared, was to inspect the premises from the outside. He directed that a warrant should be issued against Capt. Summers. Mr. Rosenbach said he would also cite a case in which Justice Leventritt upheld a warrant of oppression against the police and wrote an opinion similar to that of Justice Gaynor.

Mr. Rosenbach applied for a warrant on the ground of oppression in Magistrate Butts on Saturday, but it was refused. He said he would appear to-day armed with an affidavit from Rosenthal setting forth the acts of the police, which he considered amounted to oppression. This would recite, he said, that since April 15 a policeman had been stationed in Rosenthal's home at 104 West Forty-fifth Street, and that the watch was changed three times a day, one patrolman relieving another every eight hours.

On three separate occasions, Rosenbach said the affidavit would set forth, Rosenthal requested Inspector Hayes to remove his patrolmen, and on each occasion the Inspector replied that he would keep a man in Rosenthal's house as long as he saw fit. Rosenthal, according to the affidavit, appealed once to Capt. Day, but he also said that so far as he was concerned the watch would be kept up indefinitely.

On the night of Thursday, July 11, the affidavit sets forth, Lieut Frey and Sergt. Sheridan, in charge of a number of policemen, threatened to break down the door of Rosenthal's house if he refused to permit them to enter the house or to liberate the policeman on duty within. Rosenthal, according to the affidavit, told the Lieutenant and Sergeant in command that Patrolman Beatty, who was then in his house, had been invited by him to depart, and that the doors were opened for him to go, but he refused to do so. If he was a prisoner, Rosenthal said, according to the affidavit, it was because he wished to be one. Consequently, Rosenthal averred, he warned the police Lieutenant that if under the circumstance he did any damage to his house he would be guilty of a crime, and every policeman taking part would be held individually responsible. A conference with Lieut. Frey ensued, with the result that Rosenthal admitted the police and declared he would see the Police Commissioner next day.

A patrolman still sits on guard in the room the police declare was once used for games of chance, and Mrs. Rosenthal bewailed yesterday the inconvenience his presence caused.

"Some one has to be here all the time," she said, "as we never know when the police will want to get in. They change the men three times a day, and the Sergeant wants to look in on them every now and then. They are coming and going all the time, and we have to get up to admit them as late as 2 o'clock in the morning.

"It is very annoying, as I do want my home to myself, and don't like having strange men around. There they sit and read newspapers or books all day long and all night, too. They smoke cigars and leave the butts around. It is very annoying. They're better now, but we'd like to lock them out, only we're afraid they'd break the door down."

As for the patrolmen, they admit that they have never had such a chance to study for promotion examinations, but they don't like to spend eight hours all by themselves, with no one to talk to. They say they would rather patrol the streets. Even on these hot days they would rather "pound the sidewalks."

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HERE.

Battleship Damaged in Collision May Be Repaired at the Navy Yard.

The battleship New Hampshire, which was rammed by the Fall River Line steamer Commonwealth off Newport, R. I., on July 7, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The collision between the battleship and the Commonwealth occurred in a dense fog. The Sound liner's bow struck the stern of the New Hampshire, ripping up the deck of the warship, tearing away a bulkhead of a watertight compartment, and causing damage to the Captain's cabin.

Naval Constructor Baxter of the Boston Navy Yard, after examining the damaged stern of the battleship, decided that it would cost $15,000 to make repairs. A Board of Inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral Aaron Ward will meet at the yard this morning at 10 o'clock to determine where the responsibility for the accident should be placed. It was said at the yard yesterday that if it was found that the Commonwealth was at fault, the Fall River Line would be called upon to pay damages.

Although the New Hampshire came to the Brooklyn yard yesterday, no final orders as to whether the vessel was to be repaired there or at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., were received. The impression prevailed that the work would be done at the local yard, as notices were sent out a few days ago directing 200 workmen, who have been on indefinite leave, to report there to-day.

SAW C. WILLETT VAN NEST.

E. S. Lyon Encountered Missing Lawyer on Pennsylvania Train.

C. Willett Van Nest, the lawyer who vanished last Friday when on his way from Tuxedo Park to visit his brother here, was seen yesterday by E. S. Lyon of the Metropolitan Club, who called upon the missing man's brother, Dr. Rynier Van Nest at the Murray Hill Hotel, and informed him that he had encountered C. W. Van Nest on a Pennsylvania Railroad train bound from Atlantic City to this city.

Mr. Lyon said that when the train reached the Newark station, Mr. Van Nest left the train. Mr. Lyon said he was not aware that the lawyer had been missing at the time, and said that his actions in no way led him to believe that anything was amiss with him. When he learned of the search being conducted to find Mr. Van Nest he immediately called upon the brother. The missing man is sixty years old, and has been in poor health for several years.

"GANG" WAS A BOY OF 14.

Tried to Enter Newspaper Office, Thinking It Was a Toy Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—When Police Sergt. Eugene Finneran answered the telephone at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon an agitated voice at the other end of the wire bade him forthwith dispatch all his reserves to the branch office in Orange of The Newark Evening News, where, the voice declared, a gang of burglars was trying to break in.

Finneran sent Patrolmen Giordano and McDermott. They swooped down on the rear of the building, capturing the gang, consisting of one boy, 14 years old, armed with a potato knife. The youngster had cut out a wire screen, and was busy removing the putty from a pane of frosted glass.

The lad, who said he was Clifford Emerson, admitted that he did not know it was a newspaper office, or he wouldn't have tried to get in. He thought it was the toy store next door.

JERSEY LAKE WIPED OFF MAP.

Somebody Opened Sluice Gates and Let the Water Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Laurel Lake, a beautiful sheet of water filled with pickerel, pike, and bass, about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, at Laurel Springs, N. J., was moved from the map early Thursday morning when some one opened the sluice gates and allowed the water to flow into Timber Creek. The opening of the gates incidentally put one of the prettiest inland Summer resorts of New Jersey temporarily out of business.

Laurel Lake was on the highest spot in South Jersey. It was the backwater from a dam thrown across Timber Creek and several days ago it was well stocked with fish. To-day thousands of these are gamboling in Timber Creek, between Laurel Springs and the Delaware. They went out with the water when the sluice gates were opened.

In the centre of what was once the lake canoes and rowboats were stranded and the footsteps leading from them in the knee-deep mud showed that more than one couple, too much engrossed in their own affairs, had been stranded and were forced to wade, leaving their rowboats and canoes to get to dry land.

BRONX SLAYER STILL ELUDES THE POLICE

Police Seek Nathan Swartz to Ask Him as to Whereabouts When Girl Was Killed.

HE MAY BE ON THE OCEAN

Or In Some Remote Place Ashore, Where He Has Not Heard He Is Wanted.

The question which is now occupying the attention of the detectives who have for a week been hunting the slayer of little Julia Connors, the twelve-year-old Bronx girl, who was tortured in a vacant flat at 3,068 Third Avenue, is the whereabouts of Nathan Swartz, whose family lived across the airshaft from the vacant flat in which the child was stabbed and slashed forty times, and who disappeared the Friday before the murder.

Swartz is not accused of the crime, but the detectives want to question him as to his whereabouts on the night of Saturday, July 6, when the little girl disappeared. Capt. Samuel Price, who is in charge of the case, went to Brooklyn yesterday morning to question the members of the Swartz family, some of whom went to the home of Mrs. Swartz's sister in Cleveland Street, East New York.

The Swartzes moved suddenly from their flat in Third Avenue last Thursday, and their effects are now in storage in the Bronx. It has been reported that members of the family have at different times made contradictory statements regarding their brother Nathan, and it was to question them definitely regarding the many stories that have been told since Nathan Swartz disappeared that Capt. Price and one of his assistants went to East New York. They were accompanied by a stenographer, and from the cross-examination the detectives believe they will obtain some clue, if not to the present whereabouts of Swartz, at least to some of his movements about the time that Julia Conors was lured away.

The chief desire of the detectives is to question Swartz, and this is principally because of his record. When he disappeared he was out on parole after having served eighteen months for attacking a young girl in a dentist's office. There is one story in the neighborhood that young Swartz is now on the Atlantic, bound for Europe. When he left home he had little money, but he had many friends, and some of these might have been appealed to and given him money with which to go abroad. Another theory to account for the disappearance of the young man is that he has shipped as a sailor on some coastwise steamship out of this port.

With the shipping strike on at this port there is a great demand for men to take the places of the strikers, and in this work no references are required. If young Swartz had little money and wanted to leave the city he could have shipped on a coastwise vessel without difficulty.

Every one who knew the young man, it would appear, has some story to tell of him, what he said at this time, and what he did at that, and some of these stories have no bearing on matters which just now hold the police interest in the young boxing match follower. It may be, as his friends and relatives are inclined to believe, that Swartz is in some place where no word of the police inquiry into his movements has reached him, and that when he learns of it he will return and submit to a police inquisition.

The nervous state of Bronx folk over the murder case was again manifest last night in a wild chase. Screams on Taylor Avenue, about 10 o'clock, and the sight of a woman fleeing from a pursuing man, quickly collected a crowd, which gave vent to cries of "He's the Connors murderer," and "Lynch him." The man was captured after a chase of eight blocks. The woman, whose screams caused the outbreak, was Mrs. Mary Downs of 1,321 Taylor Avenue, and according to her story, the prisoner, who gave the name of Joseph Skidoff, 45 years old, of Classon Point, had tapped her on the shoulder.

She screamed and ran, and the man chased after her. A crowd soon joined in the chase, and the cries that were raised brought Policeman May of the Westchester Station. Near Classon Point Road, Mrs. Downs fainted, and May had to use his club to fight his way through the crowd and prevent violence to Skidoff. The man was taken to the station, where Mrs. Downs made a charge of attempted assault against him, and he was taken to the Tremont Station. Detectives working on the Connors case will question him to-day.

Two detectives went yesterday to White Plains to look over Frank Julie, an Italian who was arrested at Hawthorne, near there, on Saturday by the Aqueduct police. It is charged that the man tried to entice the six-year-old daughter of Mrs. Nellie Reynolds into a tent on the lawn back of her home.

Julie had asked for something to eat, but when it was given to him he threw the food to a dog and then hung about the house for an hour, attempting to talk to the little girl, it was said. Mrs. Reynolds called the police when he refused to go away. In Julie's pockets were found scores of newspaper clippings regarding outrages on little girls, pictures of children, and some strands of black hair, evidently from a child's head. He admitted to the police that he was from New York and said that he was a beggar. He could give no reason for leaving New York.

Julie, who is held on the technical charge of disorderly conduct, will be held by the authorities, and, as he is mentally unbalanced, will probably be committed to Poughkeepsie.

The police are also investigating the case of a young man, who was killed by an express train on Friday night two miles east of New London, Conn. Lieut. Jeffers of the New London police sent a description of the body to the police here in the belief that it might be that of Nathan Swartz. The man wore a cap marked "T. E. Sandford, Fall River," the name of the seller, and had in his pockets a weaver's comb, a pair of scissors, and 45 cents in change.

There came near being another mysterious disappearance in the Bronx yesterday. This time it was Capt. Samuel Price who disappeared. The story was being told yesterday with considerable enjoyment. Early in the morning there came a call from the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters for Capt. Price. He was wanted immediately. Capt. Price has become more and more retiring as the days pass and the slayer of Judia Connors is still at liberty. The Detective Bureau found it impossible to get the Captain on the telephone, and so a policeman was sent to his home. The policeman returned to the station, and reported the Captain was not at home, and could not be located. Afterward it was learned that he was off working on the Connors case on his own hook.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty will take personal charge of the hunt for the slayer of little Julia Connors to-day.

Since the search began he has been informed of every phase of the work done. He returned yesterday from Toronto, where he went with Commissioner Waldo to attend the International Conference of Police Chiefs. Now he proposes to take personal charge of the work in the Connors case.

There were signs of activity in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters yesterday. Inspector Edward P. Hughes was at his desk, though usually he does not visit headquarters on Sunday. He would not discuss the Connors case.

TO CALL UP PUBLICITY BILL.

Borah to Move To-day That It Be Reported from Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Perry Belmont, President of the National Publicity Law Association, announced yesterday that Senator Borah would move to-morrow that the Henry bill, which has passed the House, providing for the publication of contributions and expenditures for the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, be reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and that Senator Borah will offer an amendment to the bill in line with the provisions of the McCall bill providing for a summary inquiry during the campaign.

Mr. Belmont said that the summary inquiry, which is taken from the New York statute enacted in 1906, is of vital importance to the enforcement of the Federal law enacted on Aug. 14, 1911, providing for the publication of campaign funds before and after election. He has been endeavoring to have this provision incorporated into the Federal law ever since its enactment. Its essential feature is that any five citizens, on sufficient information, can petition a Federal Judge to inquire whether a political committee has complied with the statute in the matter of publication of receipts and expenditures. Without this provision, Mr. Belmont said, the Federal Publicity law, while of the greatest benefit, might eventually become a dead-letter, depending on public opinion alone for its enforcement.

Mr. Belmont will confer with Gov. Wilson on the subject at Trenton on Tuesday.

ASTOR'S $1 TO AID FUND.

Bill with Which He Settled Bridge Debt Goes to Titanic Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The last debt paid by Col. John Jacob Astor, who died in the wreck of the Titanic, will help to build the memorial in Washington to the men who died on the ill-fated White Star liner. It was a $1 bill paid for losses at bridge.

Mrs. Archibald Forbes of New York is the woman to whom the debt was paid, and she has forwarded the bill to the officers of the Woman's Titanic Memorial in this city. It was handed to her by Col. Astor when the party of which they were members settled up for the last bridge game played in the saloon before the onrushing Titanic plunged to her doom.

Mrs. Forbes's letter, which was forwarded to Mrs. John Hays Hammond by Mrs. Thomas J. O'Brien, wife of the American Ambassador at Rome, set forth the fact that the inclosed dollar represents the only money she ever won at cards. She added that when Col. Astor handed over the crisp piece of paper he made some jesting remark about the luck of beginners. But Mrs. Forbes's luck held, for a few hours later she escaped in a lifeboat, while Col. Astor and the other men of the party were drowned.

WITNESSES FEAR POLICE.

Pittsburgh Attorney Asks Protection During Trial of Morin.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Before beginning the prosecution of Public Safety Director John M. Morin, who is to be tried on charges of malfeasance in office, Attorney A. Leo Weil for the Voters' League, has asked Judge Frazer to cooperate with him in protecting the lives of certain of the prosecution's witnesses.

Mr. Weil asserts that the life and liberty of witnesses, who may appear against the Director, are jeopardized by the menace of police retaliation. In a communication to Judge Frazer Mr. Weil asks him not to insist upon the furnishing of names and addresses of persons and resorts that will be involved in the testimony. Attorneys Beal and Hunter, for Morin, demanded a bill of particulars. Judge Frazer ruled that in certain allegations the prosecution should specify names and addresses. Speaking of this, Mr. Weil says:

"Much of the evidence has been given to the league under the seal of confidence, with the promise that the informer should not be called until after other evidence had been introduced. Many who have acknowledged that they have paid money have stated that if their names were published they would leave town or would perjure themselves if placed upon the witness stand, and that not only their future, but their lives and liberty would be endangered. The payment of money not infrequently was made through middlemen or intermediaries, and until shown to whom this money was delivered their testimony would be of no value for the purposes of this investigation."

PUSHCART MEN GIVE THEIR CASE TO CITY

Resolutions Adopted at Representative Mass Meeting Ask Only Room for Selling.

OTHER POINTS NOT RAISED

Some Peddlers Speak Out Boldly, but Others Shrink from Asking Anything from City Officials.

The pushcart peddlers held a mass meeting at 66 Sheriff Street yesterday afternoon and for three hours discussed the movement to find market places for them so that they would no longer be compelled to ply their calling in the open streets, with the constant interference of the police and many other annoyances to which they are subjected. There were three hundred peddlers present, and they represented nearly all of the many organizations in which they joined. Joseph Barondess presided and made a speech on the subject of the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Hirsch Maslainsky also addressed the men.

Every one of the peddlers who had anything to say said it. Several times the peddlers were worked up to a high pitch of excitement by the talks of their fellow-peddlers, but Mr. Barondess soothed and scolded and coaxed them back into good humor. All of the talks were in Yiddish, and whenever a speaker drifted into English he was sharply directed to change his tongue. At the close of the talks these resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have found it extremely difficult to earn our livelihood under the present city ordinances, being constantly molested on the part of various persons; and,

Whereas, Our industry is recognized as legitimate; and,

Whereas, Our livelihood and that of our families, aggregating thousands of souls, depends upon the peaceful pursuit of our business,

Be it resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, do hereby approve of the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting of July 9, providing for a system of markets in which to harbor the pushcart peddlers. Pending action of the Board of Estimate to erect buildings,

Be it resolved, That we request the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate to set aside available vacant property belonging to the city for open-air markets.

The resolutions originally prepared contained a recommendation to the Board of Aldermen that the law regulating peddling by children be strictly enforced, that an investigation be made of the persons now holding licenses to the end that the licenses that were not being used might be revoked as well as those held by storekeepers or by those who have other ways of earning their living, and pledged support to the city authorities in any effort they might make to place the business on a dignified basis. But it was decided to withhold these recommendations for the present.

Trust to City Officials.

There was also some discussion about one of the sections asking for the appointment of a committee of seven peddlers representing the peddlers' organizations, to aid the Aldermen in selecting suitable places for the markets, and to insure a proper distribution of the permits. This also was left out.

It was thought wiser to let the city officials go their own way about the work and to fight later for the correction of any unsatisfactory conditions that might arise.

Max Rosenblatt, one of the peddlers, made an enthusiastic speech. He did not like some parts of the resolutions, and as they were written in English, and the secretary had read them in English, he wanted to criticise them in English. But Chairman Barondess would not allow him to do so. Mr. Rosenblatt insisted until it was suggested that some ill-turned phrase might subject him to ridicule. Then he saw the danger and had his say in Yiddish.

Another spoke in defense of the peddlers who were peddling without a license. He did not think it was right to make any suggestion that might deprive them of the means of making a living. He said that in this city there were 5,000 peddlers with licenses and 25,000 without them.

"What shall we do with our 25,000 brothers who have no licenses?" he asked. "Throw them into the river?"

In this borough alone there are 14,000 peddlers, only 4,000 of whom have licenses. These 14,000 small merchants are the support, it is estimated, of about 50,000 persons. A great deal of interest was shown in the many stories of the hardships the peddlers have to endure. Tales were told of rough usage by the police, and of being driven from one location to another, and there were fervent prayers that the good people who control public affairs in the city would do something to better their condition. Morris Waldman, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, was in the hall. Several times he was referred to in speeches and every time he was warmly applauded. Mr. Waldman has been active in the work of finding market places for the peddlers.

Afraid to Assert Themselves.

About 25 per cent. of the peddlers present were well-clad, and clean and looked prosperous. They were Americanized. They could speak English well, and their bearing and manners gave ample promise of a future when a pushcart would be too small to hold their wares. Among the rest were many Old World faces, tired wan, and be-whiskered. A number of the poorer sort were plainly frightened at the meeting. The idea of poor men gathering to criticise public officials and to cry out against oppression with reporters of newspapers present, made them shudder. They acted as if they already felt the knout across their shoulders.

Announcement was made that at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning the committee of Aldermen will set out to find places where the pushcart markets might be located. Some of the speakers expressed a hope that they would not be located on the river fronts. They thought business would not be good with their customers only on one side. Nor do they want to go in well-to-do neighborhoods. They get their living from the poor.

The head of every one of the city departments except Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards is anxious to have the peddlers segregated. Mr. Edwards is opposed to any scheme which promises to perpetuate the peddlers. He wants them exterminated. An effort to make him see that segregation was the first step toward their elimination was not successful, Mr. Waldman said:

"It would be a great injustice to drive all of these men out of business at once. This would mean that about 50,000 persons would be deprived of their living at once. The way to proceed is to refuse licenses to the lusty and strong, to give no license to any person who has another way of earning a living, and to see that the person to whom a license is issued uses it himself. In course of time the number will be reduced, and in the meantime the peddlers will have proper protection, the business will be under complete control, and the many abuses that now shelter under t will be wiped out."

MEMORIAL TABLET STOLEN.

Brass Revolutionary Memorial Missing from Van Cortlandt Park.

The police of the Kingsbridge Station sent out an alarm yesterday to put the police all over the city on watch for a 500-pound memorial tablet of solid brass which had been stolen some time the night before from its granite setting in Van Cortlandt Park at 252d Street.

The monument was raised many years ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the slab of brass bore the inscription:

"Erected to the Memory of Chief Monahan and Seventeen Old Gray Warriors, Who Lost Their Lives for the American Cause."

Boy Killed Playing "William Tell."

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 14.—While alone in their home near Dougherty's Mines, eight miles north of Altoona, yesterday, William Dare, 8 years old, a miner's son, was killed by his 5-year-old brother, George. They were playing "William Tell" with a baseball for an apple, but they didn't know the shot gun was loaded.

ROBBED BATHERS' CLOTHES.

Boy of 9, Out on Probation, Confesses Coney Island Theft.

Stephen Knapp, a special policeman in Ravenhall's Baths, at Coney Island, saw a small boy in a bathing suit wandering through the halls yesterday. He had a bunch of keys in one hand and $4.05 in the other. He couldn't explain how he came by either and Knapp called Detectives Busby and Wyman of the Coney Island Station.

Busby recognized the youngster as nine-year-old William Bachman, whose home is at 587 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and whose parents in Summer have a cottage at Surf Avenue and West Thirty-sixth Street, Coney Island. Early in the morning of last July 5, Busby had found the lad in the Bowery spending money from a purse containing $4 or $5. The purse proved to be one which had been lost by Mrs. Annie Beaman of 475 East Seventieth Street and young Bachman, who was arraigned in the Children's Court, was paroled. He was to have reported to the probation officer of the court to-day.

To Busby the boy finally admitted yesterday that he had entered a bathhouse and taken the money and keys from the pockets of the clothes which he found in the house. He seemed unable to tell how he had come by the key with which he entered the house. He was sent to the Children's Society again.

PLAY BY THE FUTRELLES.

Will Be Produced by Joseph M. Gaites This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The attention of dramatic circles is again centred on Scituate, for the announcement comes from the authors' colony there that Mrs. May Futrelle is preparing for the production of a play written by herself and her husband, Jacques Futrelle, the author, who went to his death on the Titanic after having insisted that Mrs. Futrelle enter one of the lifeboats.

The play, which is a three-act comedy of American society life, is entitled "Lieutenant What's His Name," and is to be produced by Joseph M. Gaites this Fall. The opening may be in Boston, but this is not yet decided upon.

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¶There are mountains in Yellowstone Park over 10,000 feet high. There is fine fishing, too, and some of the grandest scenery on the globe.

¶Low fares all summer to the Park and the Coast. Special reductions on account of Conventions and important events.

¶Several daily through electric-lighted transcontinental trains, including two from Chicago (one via Milwaukee). Route of the "Great Big Baked Potato."

¶Send 6 cents for "Through Wonderland"—the handsomest book on the Park ever published. Illustrated booklets "Summer Trips" and "Land of Geysers" free.

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Full news of which appeared in Sunday's newspapers.

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2002 youths' suits.
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32 to 35 chest.

35 were $16
91 " $18
88 " $20
92 " $22
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$12.50 now.

23 were $18
152 " $20
238 " $22
121 " $25
234 " $28
$15 now.

202 were $25
165 " $28
331 " $30
95 " $32
$20 now.

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Sale of Pajamas.
For men of all sizes.
Mostly fine mercerized cottons—so cool in Summer.
Solid colors and white.
All "lock-in-one."

561 are $1.50 pajamas.
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298 are $2.00 pajamas.
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Other bargains!
$15 traveling bags..$10.50
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50c. wash scarfs.... 25c.
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CITY PROVES POWER TO CUT DEATH RATE

Statistics Show That Within Fifty Years It Has Been Reduced About 50 Per Cent.

CONTAGION NOW CONQUERED

With Modern Science Helping, a City Determines Its Own Health, Says Health Department.

Saving life by close supervision of public health conditions has been intensified into an almost individual family interest on the part of the Board of Health of this city, and some of the results of this policy were pointed out yesterday in a Health Department bulletin, which told of the work in public sanitation and the protection of the city's food supplies, particularly for the last two years.

In speaking of the remarkable and continuous decrease in the death rate of the city, however, a stretch of fifty years is considered to make more striking the results. The records are quoted to show that far less than half so many persons out of each thousand in New York are doomed to die yearly from natural causes as in 1866, when the Health Department was organized. Then the death ratio to each 1,000 of population was 36.31, while last year it was 15.13, a reduction also from the year before, when the rate was 15.98, then the lowest of any year on record. This year, 1912, the rate has been declining steadily, the record for the first six months making it far below the rate for the same six months of 1911. The bulletin says:

"Comparing the death rate of 1910 with that of the first decennium under the organization of the Department of Health, we find a decrease of about 40 per cent., or over 50 per cent. if the single years 1866 and 1911 are compared.

"Without exception, the diseases in which a reduction of mortality has been effected belong to the class of infectious diseases, while of those diseases in which there has been an increase in the mortality only one, pneumonia, belongs to that group, and, as to this, a large part of the increase is only apparent, due to a change in the designation of deaths formerly ascribed to bronchitis.

"These facts are significant, and they show in an unmistakable manner the success of public sanitary administration, which has directed its efforts almost entirely against infectious diseases.

"Generally speaking, a study of the vital statistics of New York or any community can hardly fail to indicate the enormous advances achieved by sanitary science in the past fifty years. Since the full benefits of the methods and practice of sanitary science are available to any intelligent and well organized community which will make the necessary expenditures, it may be truly said that within certain limitations the inhabitants of any city have it largely within their power to determine the degree of healthfulness their city shall have."

Watch Over All Milk.

Health Commissioner Lederle seems to take his greatest pride in the city's achievements in milk inspection and the enforcement of its own Sanitary Code provisions for the protection of the supply. It has come to pass, it is said, that the milk supply of the great city of New York, where there are 10,000 or more sellers of it, is practically pure.

All the milk has to be labeled according to grade. Not to label it is certain to result in a fine or imprisonment or both for the dealer, sooner or later, and the run of the offender can't be long, as Inspectors are perpetually going the rounds.

Milk that is used as food, or in its raw state, must either be certified or pasteurized. The certified milk is watched, virtually from the time it is taken from the cow until it is sold in this city, by the Health Department's own physicians. This vigilance extends to dairy farms in several States which ship milk here. A dairy farmer cannot qualify as a shipper of certified milk to this city unless he complies with the regulations and submits his herd and the sanitation of his dairy to the approval of the health authorities here. Beyond that his milk has to pass the standard test.

All other drinking milk must be pasteurized by the New York dealers before they offer it for sale, and it also must be up to gauge. This is a law, and there is punishment for neglect.

A third grade of milk, known as Grade C or cooking milk, is allowed to be sold without treatment, but it is a violation of the Sanitary Code, punishable by fine and imprisonment, not to so label it, and specify when selling it that it is "cooking milk."

The saving of lives as evidenced by the diminishing death rate is also accounted for in the precautions taken to insure the purity of fruits and foodstuffs and to prevent the sale of vicious drugs. The bulletin gives this enlightenment:

Eggs were so generally lacking in requirements that a system of inspection and discrimination was established so that spotted eggs were unerringly segregated upon arrival at the receivers here, and followed until they were broken up for use in the trades or chemical manufactures.

Several cases of blindness were caused by drinking wood alcohol in whisky, and the department brought a number of criminal prosecutions, which resulted in sentences of fines and imprisonment.

Under a custom which had been undisputed for many years, canned goods which had been condemned by Inspectors because of "swelling" indicative of fermentation were allowed to be returned to the manufacturers, who then gave rebates for the goods returned. Finally the department insisted on the actual destruction of all condemned canned goods. This put a loss on the retailers who kept bad stuff exposed for sale, and made them careful to avoid receiving or keeping it after the signs were noticeable.

Nuisances That Have Abated.

Smoking, spitting, smoking automobiles, and mosquitos were nuisances related to the public health, of which the abatement in large measure is now reported, thus:

"Following many complaints of citizens and civic associations, particularly those interested in the improvement of Fifth Avenue, the Board of Health amended the sanitary code to forbid the emission of dense smoke from motor vehicles and to make the operators of such vehicles liable for violations. Such smoking can be prevented by proper care of the motor. Shopkeepers along these streets were said to have suffered damage and loss on account of injury to delicate fabrics from air impregnated with automobile smoke, and, moreover, physicians had given expression to the opinion that such conditions of the air are injurious to the respiratory organs. The new regulation was actively enforced at first by the officers of the Health Squad alone and later with the co-operation of the Police Department, and the result has been a great improvement in the atmosphere.

"Repeated efforts have been made to put a stop to violations of the sanitary ordinances which forbid smoking in the Subway and spitting on the elevated and Subway stairways and platforms and in other public places. The Subway officials have given active co-operation in this campaign by causing appropriate signs to be posted forbidding the offense. From time to time special details of police have been assigned to the work of apprehending offenders, and the publicity which resulted from prosecuting these cases in court has had considerable deterrent effect.

"The department has carried on its usual work to prevent mosquito breeding by ditching and draining operations, particularly in the Borough of Richmond, and by issuing orders against property owners requiring the filling in of depressions where stagnant water provided favorable breeding places or by requiring the covering of pools with oil where filling was impossible. To overcome a particular source of this nuisance not previously covered by the Sanitary Code, a regulation was adopted requiring that roof tanks be kept covered with a tight-fitting cover or with an extra fine mesh screen."

Not the least changes wrought to add to the good health of the city in the view of the board came from the crusade which cleaned up the cheap lodging houses and required every one of them to get a permit from the Department of Health. They had to meet specifications to get the permit, and be able to stand inspection to keep it.

WON'T TELL WHO SHOT HIM.

"I'll Attend to Him When I Get Well," Says Wounded Man.

As Patrick Kerns, 45 years old, a laborer, of 504 West 130th Street, stepped into a Third and Amsterdam Avenue car early yesterday morning at 193d Street and Amsterdam Avenue to leave Fort George Park, a man who had been in the crowd stepped out and drew a revolver. As Kerns pushed his way on the crowded running board of the car the man fired. Kerns fell, wounded in the back, and the man dashed toward the Speedway. He slid down the embankment and escaped.

Kerns was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital. He told Detective Thayer that he believed he knew who shot him, but refused to give the man's name. He said that he had gone to Fort George early Saturday night and had spoken with several women in various parties. He said that one man objected and ordered him away, and that when he refused there was a quarrel.

"Never mind," he added, "I know who shot me, and I'll attend to him when I get out. I know him, all right."

He is not seriously wounded.

FAMILY SAVED BY LADDER.

Firemen Carry Father, oMther, and Sons from Burning Home.

Solomon Rosenberg, who lives with his family on the top floor of 73 East 101st Street, was aroused early yesterday morning by the crashing of glass at the same time that a man passing the house saw smoke and flame pouring through the windows and ran to 100th Street and Madison Avenue and turned in an alarm. Rosenberg started to awaken his wife and children, but found the door leading to their room in flames. He shouted through the door, hesitated a moment and then plunged through the flame. Rushing to the front window, where a ladder had been run up, he called to his wife and children to follow him, but firemen climbed over the window sill and caught up the man's 12-year-old son, Abraham, fainting from fear and burns, and passed him down to safety. Another son, Jacob, 15 years, also burned and frightened, was carried from the apartment to the street, and in turn the mother and father, and their 19-year-old son, Julius.

The apartment was a mass of flames when firemen, with two lines of house, fought their way through the burning rooms across the hall to another apartment where George Rebere, his wife and three children lived. The family was led over the roofs of two adjoining houses and carried down to the street.

The fire in Rosenberg's apartment was extinguished in about an hour. The firemen said that the blaze started in Rosenberg's apartment, but Rosenberg said that it originated in the air shaft. Rosenberg's family, all slightly burned, were attended by Dr. McKinley from the Harlem Hospital.

TWO GAYNORS ARE ARRESTED

Father and Son Engaged In General Fight with Policemen.

Michael Gaynor, 47 years old, and his son, Michael, Jr., 21 years old, were arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. The father was fined $5 and the son remanded until Monday morning, when he will be taken before Magistrate Herbert in the Yorkville Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, under which he was released on a year's probation on May 11 last.

Patrolmen Cohen and Fredericks said the son went to a truckman on Greenwich Street near Cortlandt on Saturday afternoon, and demanded $6, which he said had been owing to him for several weeks. An argument followed the demand and then Gaynor and the truckman started fighting. They rolled into the street and attracted the attention of Fredericks, who tried to separate them. He was knocked down and Cohen, who was nearby, also joined in the fight. At this, according to the policemen's story, the elder Gaynor hit Cohen and then followed a general fight, which ended with the arrest of the two Gaynors.

AUTOS FOR FARM HANDS.

Prospective Wives Also Offered by Kansas Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 14.—"Boys, I'll pay $2.50 a day and board," said B. J. Matthews, a prosperous farmer of Frizell, to thirty sunburned harvest hands on the street here to-day.

"Hold on, there," shouted John Hitchcock, another farmer, before they could answer. "We'll pay $5 and $6 a day for stackers."

"We'll let you use our motor cars for pleasure rides after the day's work is done," offered the first.

"Fried chicken three times a day if you want it," countered his rival.

"We'll serve lunch in the field at 10:30 o'clock and knock off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for cold drinks and lunch," was the next inducement of Matthews.

Hitchcock scratched his head. Then his face lighted and he said: "Boys, five meals a day, free smoken' and cold pop. Knock off working at 6 o'clock, and no milking nor chores."

"Boys, the best looking girls live in Pawnee County," Matthews came back. "They're the right sort of girls, too, and want good husbands. I don't know but what good-looking fellows like you will make a hit with those girls. I've got two motor cars and the neighbors have more. If you come with the it's free use of those cars every night as long as the harvest lasts, and quit work at 6 o'clock, so you can spruce up."

"Say, boss, what's the fare to Larned?" spoke up one of the youths.

"That's all right, come along," replied Matthews, and he bought tickets for the crowd.

NEW DIABETES CURE PERFECTED HERE

New York Physicians First to Treat That Disease with Bacillus Bulgaricus.

CULTURES CAME FROM PARIS

Used in Other Diseases, It Was Found They Also Lowered the Sugar Index in Diabetes.

The announcement in yesterday's TIMES of the advance that has been made in the treatment of diabetes by the use of the recently isolated bacillus bulgaricus aroused great interest in medical circles. Dr. J. W. Beveridge of the Cornell Medical School pointed out, however, that while it was Dr. Metchnikoff, the famous French scientist and author, who first isolated the big, blue-staining bacillus, and gave it to the world within the last year, it had remained for a group of New York physicians to demonstrate its value in the treatment of diabetes. They had received the culture from the Paris laboratory, and were using it in the treatment of some diabetic patients for its cleansing effect on the alimentary tract when they discovered, with no little satisfaction, that in the cases where it had been used there was a marked lowering of the sugar index.

Dr. Beveridge was very careful to avoid an indiscriminate use of the word cure, but he spoke enthusiastically of the new culture as the only medicine ever brought forth that would strike at the sugar index, the distinguishing diabetes condition. He was asked just how far he thought the use of the word cure was justified from the results obtained thus far in the brief experiment period.

"In cases of diabetes mellitus wherein pathological changes have not taken place to too great an extent a great deal can be done in lowering the sugar index," he said. "In fact, in eleven cases so far treated that have been under constant care a sufficient length of time, and where the sugar index is now absent, the cure has been complete, and if the patients every now and then submit to an examination and, if necessary, resume medication for a short period, I believe that they will remain in the normal state regained through this new treatment."

Dr. Beveridge, having done work at the Loomis Laboratory at Cornell, believes that great good can be accomplished through an early and wide use of the easily accessible culture by physicians all over the country, to the end that 5,000 or 10,000 cases might be reported as the basis for more thorough conclusions than possibly can be made on the sixty-odd cases so far available.

"Diabetes," he said yesterday in his office at 40 East Forty-first Street, "is a disease of metabolism, wherein the glycogenic or sugar function of the liver and pancreas has become impaired. The causes of diabetes are not positively known. Some authorities claim that severe mental worry, extreme nervous shock, and heredity play a very important part. Others show that hardening of the arteries unquestionably causes changes in the pancreas, liver, and kidneys. But all the authorities, without question, feel more or less confident that for some reason the physiological chemistry of the alimentary tract is vitally at fault.

"Heretofore the only practical progress that has been made in keeping this disease within the bounds of a fairly normal state has been through a restricted diet, by eliminating the carbohydrates, or sugars and starches, from the patient's food, as in conditions of this character a great excess of sugar is formed, appearing in the blood and alimentary tract and passed as such.

"The severe toxic condition which arises when too great a quantity of sugar manifests itself has been one of the problems in medicine unsuccessfully combated. Investigators both in this country and abroad have for years devoted their best efforts along this line, but it has been only very recently that any hope could be held forth to the sufferer from this disease by the recent results obtained through the use of the bacillus bulgaricus.

"The reasons for this conclusion are very simple. Metchnikoff and his associates have shown that in hardening of the arteries the lactic acid ferment, bacillus bulgaricus acts to great advantage, and they advocate the use of sour milk to prolong life. Dr. Herschel of the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics at Harvard, in a number of cases, has indicated the great benefit of the bacillus bulgaricus in the intestinal disorders of young children without any resulting harm whatsoever.

"In diabetes there always is intense intestinal putrefaction, and a quantity of indol, phenol and skatol and their derivatives are formed, besides considerable sugar. Now, when the bacillus bulgaricus enters into the alimentary tract it acts directly upon the sugar and forms nascent lactic acid, annihilates the putrefaction forming microbes and directly aids nature in overcoming the severe toxic condition which is always present.

"This reaction in the alimentary tract has been proved to act in a beneficial manner beyond a question of doubt by Cohendy, Tissier, Metchnikoff and others. Based upon this action, some of our men in this city already have demonstrated that wonderful results are obtained in lowering the sugar index to less than 1 per cent. in a number of cases and to total absence in eleven, the diet of the patients remaining normal, their weight, where it had diminished, being increased, and the thirst for liquids abolished.

"The cases observed by Dr. Klemann of Bellevue Hospital all responded in a very short period of time, and the sugar index began to diminish from the third day after medication. Dr. Horowitz in his report to The Medical Record showed striking results in his cases."

Fire Escape Visitor Falls to Death.

While he was crossing the fire escape from his third floor apartment of 773 Columbus Avenue yesterday morning Robert Hughes, 34 years old, fell to the yard below and was instantly killed. He had started to visit the apartment of his brother-in-law, John Pritchard, adjoining his own.

PASTOR NOW FOR FREE TRADE

"Bishop of Wall Street" Objects to Duty He Was Forced to Pay.

The Rev. W. Wilkinson, rector of St. John's Chapel in Varick Street, and known as the "Bishop of Wall Street" because he preaches in the streets of the financial district, arrived Friday on the Lusitania from a trip abroad of twelve weeks, in which he visited England, France, and Italy.

Dr. Wilkinson's welcome home was not pleasant. Two grandfather's clocks he had bought in Sheffield and a pair of vases he had purchased abroad were adjudged to be dutiable by the customs officers, against Dr. Wilkinson's interpretation of the revenue laws. Dr. Wilkinson bought one of the clocks for his own use and one for a present. The vases were for his own use. He paid the duty of $37, but yesterday he said that, though he had no complaint against the customs officials, and though it did not become his cloth to mix in politics, he now occupied an advanced position for tariff reduction.

Mr. Wilkinson preached to the sailors every day that he was on the sea, both crossing the Atlantic and in passage from England to France and Italy. He said the thing of greatest importance that had taken up his attention during his trip was the progress of the world-wide movement for Christian unity.

"The Commission on Faith and Order appointed by the lawmaking body of the Episcopal Church has met with great success in its mission to England," he said. "One of the most important steps in history has been taken to bring the different branches of the Christian body into an intimate understanding.

TELLS OF ABUSE OF KOREANS

Paper Published in Vladivostok Describes Japanese Atrocities.

The indignation of Koreans in this country and elsewhere has been aroused to the highest pitch by the reports published in The Kuen Up Seen Moon, a Korean paper, of atrocities against the Koreans under the Japanese protectorate. The paper is published in Vladivostok.

According to one report, Korean fishermen in the district of Wool San, on the southern coast of Korea, who had been robbed of their fishes by the Japanese, held a mass meeting last June to protest to the officials of the district. News of the meeting was dispatched to the Japanese officials before it was over. A detachment of Japanese soldiers was sent to the place of the gathering to disperse the Koreans with bullets. Of the 2,000 Koreans thus attacked, thirty-eight were wounded, while the rest fled to the mountains. The wounded were cast into prison, and nothing has been heard of them since.

PLEADS FOR RELIGIOUS UNITY

Sectarianism Should Not Be a Bar to Peace, Abdul Baha Says.

Abdul Baha, the Persian advocate of a universal religion, addressed a large congregation at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday morning. The Persian was introduced by the Rev. Leon A. Harvey, a Unitarian pastor of Brooklyn.

Abdul Baha said that all mankind sprang from one root, and declared that sectarian differences should not be a barrier to a universal religion of peace and brotherhood. Through an interpreter Abdul Baha said in part:

"It will be seen that all humanity come from one family—Adam and Eve, who were made by God. All have been made by God, and all are protected by God, and God loves us all. God is kind to all. That is the basis for universal peace and religion of mankind.

"For 6,000 years before we had universal peace can be seen the ghosts of war. Look back and you will find warfare in mankind. It is religious warfare or party warfare, or it is national warfare or political warfare. The world of unity has not found rest at all. There has ever been unrest of one kind or another. We see the arms of warfare of the past. Let us all strive for unity so that it may be given a trial. If there be unity to greet God, great things will be done."

COURT UPHOLDS SURGEON.

Justice Garrison Holds He May Operate Without Order, if Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—Justice Garrison of the Supreme Court, formerly an eminent physician and surgeon, has rendered an opinion in a surgical case in which he holds that a competent physician may use his own judgment in an operation where the patient is under an anaesthetic and cannot direct the surgeon, and may extend the operation without instructions. The case is that of Harris Bennan of Essex County against Dr. Victor Parsonnet. Bennan sued Parsonnet for assault and battery and recovered a verdict of $1,000 because the doctor performed a more extensive operation than he had agreed to perform.

The plaintiff applied for an operation, which two years before had been unsuccessful, and the doctor, learning that the patient was a poor man, agreed to operate free. When the plaintiff was placed under the anaesthetic it was found that his condition was more serious than had been supposed, and that if not operated upon at once he would likely die. Instead of operating as at first intended, therefore, the surgeon operated more extensively. The man recovered from the operation and is well.

Justice Garrison, while upholding the common law principle that a surgeon must get the consent of a patient before he operates, says the unconscious condition of the patient under the anaesthetic would prevent this, and the common law must give way to the surgeon and the patient must abide by his judgment.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

On Vacation at Coney Island, He Abuses a Patrolman.

Policeman Edward H. Gerstenfeld of the Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn) Station left his home, 2,024 Eighty-third Street, Bensonhurst, yesterday with his brother George and the latter's wife and children to spend the first day of his vacation at the Municipal Bath at Coney Island. The place was crowded and when an exhibition of his police shield failed to induce the bath attendants to usher him and his party ahead of the waiting throng Gerstenfeld appealed to Policeman McNulty of the Coney Island Station, who was on duty at the bath.

McNulty told Gerstenfeld he could do nothing for him, that he would have to await his turn, and Gerstenfeld seemed much put out. Finally he became so abusive, according to McNulty, that the latter arrested him.

He was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Court and paroled until this morning for a hearing. Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh was notified of Gerstenfeld's arrest and paid a visit to Coney Island to investigate it. When he had done so he suspended the policeman.

REPORT ON ALIEN INSANE.

Commissioner Williams Presents Facts to Dr. Spencer L. Dawes.

ALBANY, July 14.—Dr. Spencer L. Dawes of Albany, the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate the question of aliens entering the Port of New York, with a view to providing more srtingent measures against the admission of those with insane tendencies, said today that an erroneous impression had been created from the public hearings he is giving, which seemed to reflect upon the attitude of the executive branch of the Federal Government at Ellis Island.

For that reason he asked William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration, to write his views upon the question of immigration as it relates to the alien insane. Commissioner Williams in reply sent the following to Dr. Dawes:

"To detect which of 800,000 arriving immigrants in one year are mentally defective will at best always be an immensely difficult task, and the best of facilites should be provided for its performance. Our repeated requests for more surgeons, more interpreters, more space, and more time for the examinations should be granted at once.

"Congress should provide more surgeons, not only on account of the heavy work of inspection at Ellis Island, (frequently 5,000 immigrants arrive in one day,) but so that surgeons may be placed on immigrant ships. During the voyage they would have the time, which they lack at Ellis Island, carefully to observe all whom they suspect of being mentally defective. An appropriate recommendation to this effect you will find in my annual report for 1910, and it has been embodied in a bill now before Congress. Its passage should be urged, and Congress should also be urged to provide funds for the employment of many additional surgeons, not merely six, as how contemplated. Our surgeons are supposed to detect not only all mental but all physical defects, and this places upon them a tremendous burden.

"It goes without saying that they require the assistance of interpreters if they are to detect mental defects not of an obvious nature. They are very short of interpreters. These are matters of such tremendous importance to the future of the United States that they should receive attention irrespective of cost. But it so happens that the income to the United States from immigrants arriving at Ellis Island far exceeds its maintenance, such income amounting approximately to $3,000,000 per year, and this is an additional reason why the facilities for handling efficiently the great volume of business that comes to Ellis Island should be of the best.

"But no inspection of immigrants at Ellis Island, however thorough, will ever result in the detection of more than a portion of those who are mentally defective. It is often not possible for us to prove that an alien who becomes insane within three years does so from a cause existing prior to landing. The Government is usually without means of learning what was his mental condition abroad or his heredity, and it may have arrayed against it relatives and friends who are desirous that he remain in the United States—as a burden upon the State, of course, not upon them. Another change which in my opinion should be made in the law is to extend the period within which deportation of such aliens may occur from three to five years.

"The Government may impose a fine of $100 on any steamship company bringing an idiot, imbecile, or epileptic where the affliction might have been readily detected at the time of foreign embarkation. There is no valid reason why insane persons should not be added to this list, and a bill to this effect is now before Congress."

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KNABE; Mahogany. Was $550. Now only..... $410
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only..... $390
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only..... $345
CHICKERING; Mahogany. Was $550. Now only.. $355
WEBER; Mahogany. Was $550. Now only..... $345
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany. Was $500. Now only.. $320
HARDMAN; Rose. Was $450. Now only..... $275
SHONINGER. Was $300. Special at only..... $205
ARMSTRONG. Was $300. Special at only..... $145
HENSCHEL. Was $250. Special at only..... $115

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GIANTS LOSE TWO GAMES TO ST. LOUIS

Marquard in Box in Both Contests When Cardinals Forge Ahead.

THE SCORES.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Huggins, 2b	3	0	0	1	5	0
Ellis, lf	3	0	0	2	6	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	1	12	0	0
Evans, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hauser, ss	3	0	0	0	2	0
Oakes, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Bresnahan, c	2	0	0	7	1	0
Harmon, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
*Bliss	1	0	1	0	0	0
†Magee	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	27	11	0

*Bated for Ellis in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Bliss in the ninth inning.

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	2	2	3	0
Becker, cf	4	0	1	3	0	1
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Murray, rf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Meyers, c	3	1	1	7	1	0
Shafer, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0
Wiltse, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Devore	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	†25	9	1

*Batted for Wiltse in the eighth inning.
†One out in ninth inning when winning run was scored.

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Snodgrass, Doyle. Double plays—Murray and Meyers; Herzog and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Harmon, 2; off Marquard, 2. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4; by Marquard, 1; by Harmon, 6. Hits—Off Wiltse, 3 in 7 innings; off Marquard, 3 in 2 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Huggins, 2b	5	2	3	5	3	0
Ellis, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	2	0	3	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	1	13	0	0
Evans, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hauser, ss	4	0	2	2	3	0
Oakes, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Bliss, c	3	0	2	3	1	0
Geyer, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Steele, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	4	13	27	14	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	1	1	2	2	0
Becker, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	3	8	1	0
Murray, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Herzog, 3b	3	0	0	3	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	6	5	1
Shafer, ss	4	0	0	3	2	1
Marquard, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Crandall, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
*McCormick	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	6	24	16	2

*Batted for Marquard in seventh inning.

Three-base hits—Huggins, Evans. Sacrifice hit—Ellis. Sacrifice flies—Konetchy, Murray. Stolen bases—Smith, Merkle, Doyle. Double play—Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Geyer, 3; off Steele, 2. Struck out—By Geyer, 1; by Steele, 2; by Marquard, 3; by Crandall, 1. Hits—Off Geyer, 1 in one and two-thirds innings; off Steele, 5 in seven and one-third innings; off Marquard, 9 in six innings; off Crandall, 4 in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; New York, 7. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Emslie.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—As a complete reversal of form St. Louis took both ends of the doube-header from New York to-day, the first game ending 3 to 2, and the second, 4 to 2.

The fondest admirers of the Cardinals could not have predicted any better than an even break with the Giants, and the bets would have been topheavy in case any one had cared to wager on taking both games.

St. Louis was aided to a considerable extent by the rulings of both the field and home plate umpires, and although throughout the games nearly all decisions caused wordy protests, as usual, the home team got the benefit of the breaks.

Two incidents were recorded as a result of the games, St. Louis beating New York twice in one day and at the same time Marquard is charged with the loss of both games.

The first opened with Wiltse opposing Harmon, who stuck through the game, though being hammered hard at times. Marquard, however, relieved Wiltse in the eighth inning, with the score even and St. Louis put one run over in the ninth inning, winning the game and placing the count against Marquard.

In the second game, Marquard, who had been showing burning speed but not as good control as usual, was sent in again, but taken out in the seventh inning to let McCormick bat. The score was then against him, and one more run went over in the eighth inning.

The hits were even in the first game, but St. Louis got by far the best of the hitting in the second game, and in addition scattered these slams to good advantage, whereas the Giants had to depend on Doyle, Becker, and Merkle for their hits.

Merkle, who went hitless in the first game, got three in the last, and put one run over the plate, in addition to aiding in bringing in another.

Both games could easily be termed pitchers' battles, and afforded plenty of excitement for the 10,000 fans who braved one of the hottest days of the year to get a chance to see Marquard pitch.

After the wonderful exhibition of winning nineteen straight games the fans were anxious to see Marquard work against St. Louis, even if their favorites got the worst of the argument.

The first game gave him really little chance to show what he could do, and the breaks were against him in the latter struggle. In addition to the work of the umpires, two errors by New York put the pitchers in bad holes. One of these was charged to Meyers when he threw wild to first base to catch Bresnahan, the ball bouncing away from Merkle and rolling to the pavilion and the leader of the Cardinals racing to third base. Oakes, who had previously got a single, went home on this play and ended the scoring.

Evans walked in the second inning of the first game. He moved up on a sacrifice nad tallied on Oakes's hit. Smith went over the plate in the fourth inning, slamming Wiltse for a single and scoring on Koney's double. Wiltse was taken out in the first half of the eighth inning to allow Josh Devore to bat. Josh could not get the ball out of the infield, tapping to Huggins.

The Giants pounded Harmon for two runs in the second inning. They hit him hard in this session. "Chief" Meyers singled, took second on Shafer's out, and scored on Snodgrass's double. Snodgrass also registered at the home station on Larry Doyle's double.

Wally Smith pulled "the hidden ball trick" at the expense of Fred Snodgrass in the sixth inning, and it probably saved the game for Bob Harmon. Snodgrass started the inning by working Harmon for a pass. Doyle missed three swings. Becker hit with Snodgrass on the "hit and run," whacking a single to right field, Snodgrass taking third base and Becker moving up on the throw-in. It was a serious situation for Harmon. Two were on bases and the score was 2 to 2, and a long fly would have scored Snodgrass from third. However Snodgrass forgot to follow the ball, Smith hiding it in his glove, and when Fred stepped off the bag, Wally tagged him.

Umpire Bob Emslie, who was making base decisions, said that he did not see the play, but Umpire Eason, who was working behind the bat, saw it and waved Snodgrass out.

Geyer lost control of his fast ball in the second game and passed three Giants before forcing one man over the plate. He was chased from the box. Bill Steele went in with the bags loaded and struck out Snodgrasss.

The Giants also scored in the third round. Doyle walked and Becker and Merkle tore off scratch infield hits. Murray smashed a long fly to Oakes and Doyle scored. After that New York found it impossible to score. Brilliant support pulled Steele out of several serious situations.

Cubs Triumph in Thirteenth.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago won a hard-fought thirteen-inning game to-day from Boston, 6 to 5. The winning run was scored on a single, a sacrifice, an error, and a sacrifice fly. Reulbach retired in the second inning, when Gowdy hit a home run. Hess retired in the eighth inning in favor of Brown, with one out, the first man up hitting safely, and Brown retired in favor of Tyler. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Schulte, rf	6	1	2	4	0
Tinker, ss	5	0	1	3	2
Zim'm'n, 3b	5	2	3	1	5
Leach, cf	4	0	2	5	2
Seier, 3b	6	0	2	1	4
Evers, 2b	2	0	1	2	0
Downs, 2b	3	1	2	2	1
Archer, c	3	0	1	3	2
R'lbach, p	0	0	0	0	0
Leifield, p	2	0	0	1	3
Maroney, p	0	0	0	0	0
Richie, p	1	0	0	0	0
N'dham, c	2	0	0	3	1
*Miller	0	0	0	0	0
†Cotter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	5	10	38	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf	4	1	1	2	0
C'pbell, cf	6	1	1	1	0
S'ney, 2b	6	0	2	5	1
Jackson, lf	6	0	1	2	0
Kirke, 3b	5	1	1	1	2
Gowdy, 1b	4	2	1	9	0
Devlin, ss	3	0	2	0	2
O'Rourke, ss	2	0	1	4	1
Rariden, c	4	0	0	9	4
Hess, p	3	0	0	0	1
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	44	5	10	38	14

*Batted for Maroney in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Sweeney, Rariden.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1—6
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Campbell, Leach, Zimmerman, Saier, Downs, Sweeney. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Sweeney. Home run—Gowdy. Hits—Off Reulbach, 3 in 1 inning and none out in second; off Leifield, 3 in 6 innings; off Maroney, 1 in 1 inning; of Richie, 3 in 5 innings; off Hess, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Brown, 1 in no inning; off Tyler, 2 in 5 1-3 innings. Sacrifice flies—Zimmerman, Needham, Rariden. Sacrifice hits—Needham, Leach, Richie. Stolen bases—Downs, Tinker. Double plays—Leach and Saier; Leach, Leifield, and Evers. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off Leifield, 1; off Hess, 1; off Richie, 2; off Tyler, 4. Struck out—By Leifield, 4; by Hess, 5; by Tyler, 3; by Richie, 2. Balk—Hess. Time of game—Three hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

Moore Wins Pitchers' Battle.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14.—Moore had the better of a pitchers' battle with Benton here to-day, and Philadelphia won by a score of 2 to 1. Magee's triple and Luderus's single in the ninth brought over the winning run. Moore held the locals to three scattered hits. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Lobert, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Magee, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Cr'v'th, rf	2	0	0	3	0
Lud'rs, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Knabe, 2b	4	0	0	3	1
Dooin, c	4	0	1	3	4
Killifer, c	3	1	1	4	3
Moore, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Moore	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	5	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	3	1	1	1	0
M'rs'ns, cf	1	0	0	3	0
Hob'sel, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Mitch'll, rf	3	0	0	0	0
M'D'id, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Phelan, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Egan, 2b	3	0	0	3	8
Clarke, c	2	0	0	2	4
Benton, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Bates	0	0	0	0	0
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total	24	1	3	27	17

*Batted for Clarke in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Benton in the ninth inning.
Error—Killifer.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Three-base hit—Magee. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Stolen bases—Bescher, 2; MacDonald. Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Hoblitzel, Lobert, Moore. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 3; off Benton, 4. Struck out—By Moore, 2; by Benton, 1. Wild pitch—Benton. Hit by pitcher—By Moore, (Marsans.) Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Owens.

International League.
At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4—	10	17	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	3

Batteries—Klepfer, Jones, and Blair; Viebahan, Taylor, and Murphy.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Binghamton, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 3; Utica, 1.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Louisville, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
Indianapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 2.
Minneapolis, 7; Toledo, 7. (Called in seventh inning.)
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 12; Columbus, 4. St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 3. (Eleven innings.)

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Springfield, 2.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; Holyoke, 3.
Hartford at Waterbury—Rain.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 9; Sacramento, 4.
Sacramento, 4; Oakland, 2.
At Portland—San Francisco, 5; Portland, 4.
At Los Angeles—Vernon, 13; Los Angeles, 12.
Los Angeles, 3; Vernon, 2.

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Nashville, 8; Montgomery, 3.
At Mobile—Mobile, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Memphis—Birmingham, 10; Memphis, 4.
At New Orleans—Chattanooga, 5; New Orleans, 3.

Rain Spoils Sporting Events.

Showers yesterday afternoon caused the cancellation of several sporting events in and near New York City. Among them were the motor cycle races at Brighton Beach, bicycle races at Newark, trotting and pacing on the Harlem River Speedway, and monthly games of the Pastime Athletic Club.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 4 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis, Amer. League Park. Adm, 50c.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 5. (Thirteen innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark—Rain.
Jersey City at Providence—Rain.
Rochester, 10; Montreal, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	58	18	.763
Chicago	46	28	.621
Pittsburgh	43	31	.581
Cincinnati	41	38	.519
Philadelphia	33	38	.465
St. Louis	33	49	.402
Brooklyn	30	46	.395
Boston	22	58	.275

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	56	25	.691
Washington	50	32	.610
Philadelphia	45	35	.563
Chicago	43	35	.551
Cleveland	42	41	.506
Detroit	30	42	.481
St. Louis	22	55	.286
New York	21	53	.284

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	50	32	.610
Baltimore	44	34	.564
Toronto	42	38	.525
Jersey City	42	41	.506
Newark	40	39	.506
Providence	38	43	.469
Buffalo	32	44	.421
Montreal	32	49	.395

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Providence,
(Two games.)
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

MARQUARD VICTIM OF TWO DEFEATS IN DAY

Strain of Long Winning Streak Telling on Pitcher and Giant Team Mates.

The Giants are in a slump. That fact is evidenced by five defeats in seven games on the present Western trip. Manager McGraw's men have been pushed at top speed in the last Western and Eastern campaigns, and the club is now feeling the effect of the high pressure advancement. In mid-season, clubs, which are in the lead expect a setback, and the Giants are getting just what they anticipated.

The double session with the Cardinals yesterday was responsible for two defeats for Rube Marquard, the premier flinger of the National League. He succeeded Wiltse in the first game in the eighth inning, and the Cards slammed him for three singles and a base on balls. The Rube started the second game, but was relieved by Crandall in the seventh inning when the Cards were leading by a score of 8 to 2.

The Giants are experiencing the cost of high speed baseball. They came out of the South in such excellent condition that they distanced every club on the circuit. Their winning streak was greater than any club in the National League had ever experienced before, and they are now paying the penalty. Manager McGraw realized before he left New York that his club had been very fortunate to be so far in the lead, and if he comes home the latter part of the month in front he will be satisfied. He does not expect to win a majority of his games on this Western trip. If the club breaks even he will be satisfied, as it will still have a comfortable lead.

As the club stood before yesterday's games it had won just half the number of victories which the Chicago Cubs won in 1906, when they established a record of 116 games won in one season.

It is the worry and the grind of being in front that has had its effect on the Giants. Up to the time of this Western trip the club has been playing a brand of baseball that has equaled, if not surpassed, any performance in the National League. The pace, however, was too killing for any club to maintain. A slump was to be expected, and the Giants are now experiencing it. With the big lead it has the New York Club can afford to slide on the downward trail and still keep its head above water.

New York has one satisfaction—it is further in front in the league race than any club has ever been before at this period of the season. The strife on foreign fields is naturally more difficult, but the New York fan need not worry, the Giants will come home to the Brush Stadium with a comfortable lead.

When the Giants leave St. Louis tomorrow they have a difficult session on their hands with Chicago on Tuesday, then with the Pirates of Pittsburgh, and after that they finish the Western swing around the circuit with the Cincinnati Reds. At the outside calculation the Giants should return to the Polo Grounds with an even break on the Western trip. That's the worst that can be said about them.

The Yankees are still in last place. The club is going through a period of reconstruction and is suffering the cost of a radical change. Manager Wolverton is trying to build up a new club with a promising collection of recruits. Whether he can do this is a question. Since the return from the last disastrous Western trip the Yankees have beaten the St. Louis Browns twice and have been defeated by this club once. One game will be played to-day and a double-header tomorrow.

On Wednesday Cleveland will begin a series here, to be followed on next Monday by the White Sox. The more conservative fans believe that Manager Wolverton is doing his best to build an efficient ball club. Whether or not this experiment is a success remains to be seen. No one can doubt the new manager's sincerity; he is doing what he believes to be right. The club in its present condition is badly disorganized, and this is to be expected in the team's present condition of evolution.

As individuals, the Yankees have many capable players, but harmony and team play are lacking. This should come later if Manager Wolverton's scheme of reorganization is correct. He has been seriously handicapped by injuries. In fact he has been robbed of his best performers, but in the face of this no fan can accuse him of not making the most of the opportunities presented to him. He has been shoveled with new, green players, and he must use his best judgment as to their worth. In Sterrett, the Princeton player, and in Dowd, the New England recruit, he has a couple of promising candidates, but only time will tell if they are worthy of their trust. In considering a tailender fans will not be rabid in their judgment when they realize that the manager is doing his best.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Pitcher Blanding Wins Game from Philadelphia Almost Alone.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia to-day, 5 to 2, driving Morgan from the box in the eighth inning. Blanding allowed only eighteen men to go to bat in the last six innings. But for a fluke hit he would have scored a shutout. He drove in three runs and scored one himself. Ryan's batting and the fielding of Ryan and Turner featured. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'p'gh, ss	5	0	1	1	3
Olson, 2b	4	1	1	3	3
J'ckson, rf	5	0	0	2	0
Griggs, 1b	2	0	2	11	0
Turner, 3b	4	0	1	0	6
E'sterly, c	3	1	1	1	2
Bir'h'm, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Ryan, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Bland'g, p	4	1	2	0	3
Total	34	5	14	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mag'rt, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Lord, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Baker, 3b	3	0	1	3	0
McInnes, 1b	4	0	0	5	1
Strunk, cf	3	1	1	3	1
Barry, ss	3	1	1	3	2
Lapp, c	3	0	1	4	2
Morgan, p	2	0	0	1	1
Pennock, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	24	10

Error—Easterly.

Cleveland	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—	5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2

Two-base hits—Birmingham, Baker. Sacrifice hit—Birmingham. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Stolen bases—Strunk, Griggs. Double play—Blanding, Peckinpaugh, and Griggs. Pitching record: Hits—Off Morgan, 14 in 7 2-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Blanding, 1; off Morgan, 3. Struck out—By Blanding, 1; by Morgan, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Evans.

MOTOR RACES AT BRIGHTON.

Philadelphia and New York Riders to Compete To-morrow Night.

On account of rain the twenty-five mile Metropolitan Sweepstakes between the Philadelphia and New York riders, which was scheduled for the Stadium Motordrome at Brighton Beach Saturday night, was postponed until to-morrow night. The four pilots from the Quaker City will stay over for the big event, and Hollenback, Vanderbury, Vedetz, and Thomas will be seen in action against Cox, Wray, Davis, and Mercier of New York.

The event will be the first long distance contest of its kind that has ever been staged in the East and there is much interest in the outcome. The fans are anxious to see the test between the two teams, and the winner bids fair to be the favorite here for some time.

On Wednesday night Johnny Albright, who rode to victory against Mercier on Saturday night in record time, will race against Vedetz of Philadelphia in the feature event of the evening.

In practice Saturday morning the Philadelphian was showing great speed and proclaimed the Brighton Beach course the fastest he had ever ridden over.

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WHIST CONGRESS ENDS.

Prize Winners Announced in Various Styles of Competition.

The twenty-second annual congress of the American Whist League came to an end Saturday evening with these results:

In the last progressive game, top scores were made by W. E. Watkins and Dr. McC. Rhein and Mrs. E. E. Davidson and J. T. Rouse.

Associate Trophy was won by J. T. Rouse and Mrs E. E. Davidson of Cincinnati, the second prize going to Dr. C. S. Cole and Miss M. H. Campbell.

In the combination team and pair tourney the first prize went to the team making the highest match score, consisting of H. A. Ward and J. T. Fuller and A. H. McCay and D. Muhefelder. The prize for the team making the highest match score in first or second session, if higher than the winning team, went to S. S. Lenz and H. L. Frost and G. Kling and J. Weston.

John Hall and Miss C. H. Schmidt won the prize for the pair making the highest aggregate trick score in either session, if higher than the winning team.

Miss M. I. Newhall and Mrs. W. A. Barney of Providence won the prize for the pair making the highest trick score in either session, if higher than the pair on the winning team their own way of table.

In the men's finals for the Congress Trophy M. S. Kelley and J. T. Slade of Boston won by 10 5-10 plus. C. J. Dixon and T. C. Thwalts of Milwaukee received second prize.

The Manhattan Trophy was won by Mrs. J. W. Greene and J. J. MacDonald of New York City, with a plus score of 8 3-10. Mrs. C. L. Durkee and George Kling of New York City were second with 4 5-10 plus, receiving second prize.

M. S. Kelley of Boston, with a plus of 61-3-1 and 6 tops, won the men's accumulative score prize. Mrs. J. W. Greene of New York, with a record of 48 1-10 and 5 tops, won the women's accumulative score prize. Mrs. E. E. Davidson of Cincinnati led 6 tops, the greatest for the women.

TO RACE AROUND ISLAND.

New Rochelle Y. C. Completes Plans for Motor Boat Run to Block Island.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club has completed arrangements for its long-distance power boat race from New Rochelle around Long Island and return, a distance of about 250 miles. The race is open to cruising boats from thirty to sixty feet over-all length, and is divided into two classes, the first taking in boats which range from forty-five to sixty feet and the second taking in boats between thirty and forty-five feet. The former will be allowed a crew of four persons, and the others only three. Special prizes will be awarded in the two divisions.

The start will be made off New Rochelle at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, July 20, the course being down the East River, through New York Bay, outside of Long Island to Block Island, and thence through Long Island Sound to starting point, a distance of about 250 miles. This course combines all kinds of navigation, from that in the rivers to ocean work, and will be an all-around test of the ability of the crews in handling their boats under all conditions. A control of a few hours will be given at Block Island to allow the crew of the boats to stop off and see the place and also allow them an opportunity to replenish gasoline tanks.

GIRL SWIMMER FAINTS.

Miss Morecroft Tries to Swim to Boston Light—Richards Wins.

BOSTON, July 14.—Sam Richards of the Brookline Swimming Club broke his own record time for the nine and one-half miles swim to Boston Light to-day. His time for the distance was 5 hours 15 minutes 40 4-5 seconds, or nearly an hour better than the mark he made a year ago.

Three others of the forty-two entrants in the Pilgrim Athletic Association's contest finished the race, which started at the Charlestown Bridge. Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell was second, his time being 6 hours 21 minutes 36 seconds.

J. J. Bray of Revere was third in 7 hours 36 seconds, and Augustus Wise of Boston fourth in 8 hours 11 minutes.

Half an hour before the men started Miss Anne Morecroft, a young local swimmer, attempted to go over the same course. She fainted in the water off Fort Strong, and was taken to the Government Hospital on the island in a serious condition. She had made about three miles of the course when overcome. Tonight she was said to be recovering.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING.

Big and High-Class Fields to Start at Kalamazoo This Week.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 14.—It is expected that the Grand Circuit trotting meeting, which opens here to-morrow, will prove one of the banner meetings of the season. The programme as announced includes all of the horses that were entered at Grand Rapids last week, and in addition a number that have not started this season. The track is said to be in excellent condition. The race card has attractions for each of the five days racing as follows:

On Monday, the 2:07 and 2:14 paces, early closers, have rare fields, and the 2:12 and 2:16 trots have filled nicely. The 2:08 trot, with a popular field is a feature of the Tuesday card, and on Wednesday the $10,000 paper mills purse, will bring together all of the stars, the 2:10 pace for $5,000 is set for Thursday. Both of the free-for-alls are saved for Friday, the last day.

FIDDLERS STRIKE AT WEDDING

Bridegroom Wrestles with Leader—Both Are Arrested.

Makoley Martzin is a Count when he is in Austria and a house painter when he is in this country. He is in this country now. He is 22 years old, and his home is at 255 East Third Street. He is slim and dark and handsome. On Saturday night he married Tessie Shadkofsky, who is 20 years old, and whose mother keeps boarders. Makoley was one of the boarders. Now he is one of the family.

For the wedding Hennington Hall, in Second Street near Avenue B, was hired. Also there was a band led by Philip Foder. The contract with Foder read that he was to play, he and his four comrades, from 8 o'clock on Saturday night until 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Everything was well arranged. There were kegs of beer from First Avenue, sausages from Germany, olives from Italy, and 200 guests, men and maids, from all countries. At 8 o'clock sharp the dancing began, and it continued steadily hour after hour. Shortly after 3 o'clock one of the musicians declared that he was exhausted and would play no more. This looked like a strike. Foder is a diplomat. He said "Ah," and laid his violin to one side and walked up to the bridegroom.

"Pay me now," he said.

Makoley would not, until the contract was run.

"Then we go home," announced Foder.

He marched out of the hall, and his four comrades marched out after him. On the street Makoley caught up with Foder. At Makoley's heels came the 200 men and maids. Makoley was in a frock coat and dove-colored trousers. He shook his fist in Foder's face and denounced him. Foder denounced back. Then the bridegroom seized Foder and the two men wrestled. Neither one was in danger, but Policeman Murphy arrested both of them. The procession moved to the Night Court, where each of the prisoners paid a $2 fine. Then they all marched back to the hall, Foder and his musicians tagging along, crying out for their money.

They found the hall locked up tight, and so the procession marched on to the bridegroom's home. It is a very small home. There was not room inside for more than a very few guests. Then Makoley told Foder that if he played until 6 o'clock he would get his money. Otherwise he would get no pay whatever. So Foder and his comrades sat along the curb and played. One by one the wedding guests dropped away. At 6 Makoley paid the musicians and they went away, too.

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TEN MOTOR BOATS RACE ON THE HUDSON

Alfred S. and Gray Hare Victors in Dash to Rockland Light and Return.

The Alfred S., owned by H. Soddner of the Orum Yacht Club, which won the Cornfield Light race a week ago, repeated its victory yesterday in the Rockland Light race, held under the auspices of the Hudson River Motor Boat Club. Ten motor boats figured in the competition—three open boats and seven cruisers. The open boats were sent away at 10:20 o'clock yesterday morning, and the cruisers started ten minutes later. An eight-hour time limit was placed on the boats, and all ten finished within that time, the Twin Kid, the last to finish, crossing the line just before 6:18 o'clock last evening.

The Alfred S. was the high-marker among the cruisers, with a handicap of two hours from the Maseda, owned by J. Goodfriend of the Hudson River Motor Boat Club. The scratch boat was the fourth to finish. The Spindrift made the best time, finishing in 4 hours and 28 minutes.

Gray Hare, owned by A. Hass, finished almost forty minutes ahead of the scratch boat in the open-boat class, and was an easy winner in this race. The water conditions were first-class most of the way, the only rough water being encountered at Tappan Zee on the return trip. The summary:

CRUISERS.

Course, 20 nautical miles. Start, 10:20 A. M.

| Boat, Owner, and Club. | H.M.S.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1912.

TRUCK AND DICKER.

We have been somewhat surprised to see sincere opponents of patronage and traffic in politics inclined to support Mr. ROOSEVELT'S queer movement. There are good arguments for their opposing Mr. TAFT. His record is by no means what it should be. His use of offices in pushing the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and in securing his own renomination was unpardonable. But Mr. ROOSEVELT used the same means oftener and in worse ways for like ends. The chief difference between him and Mr. TAFT in this matter is that he was more cunning, more unscrupulous, and covered his evil deeds with noisy protestations of virtue. How any one who honestly detests the lesser offense committed by the better man can condone the greater committed by the worse man, we cannot understand.

Again, not only in the abuse of patronage, in patronage-mongering of a revolting sort, is Mr. ROOSEVELT more guilty than Mr. TAFT, but he is now openly engaged in dickering with every faction in the market. Any boss, big or little, with votes to swap is invited to apply at the Roosevelt headquarters, where acceptable bargains will be made and "no questions asked." We have repeatedly said that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S strength lay in the belief that he represented the popular resentment against corrupt politics. When he is revealed as the arch-practitioner and would-be beneficiary of corrupt politics, his strength wanes and will vanish.

THE MORAL OF THE GAMES.

The United States won nothing better than third place in the Marathon race at Stockholm, and in some of the other contests in which endurance was required, as well as skill and adroitness, our men were not in the front. But the record as it stands is more than sufficient. To have won 120 points to Sweden's 79, Great Britain's 58, and Germany's 31, is victory enough, and in the triumph of the American athletes in the Olympic Games all Americans take just pride.

It ill becomes the victors to taunt the vanquished, and it would be a shame to do so when the vanquished at Stockholm are drawing the moral of the games for themselves. If the British were crying that they were betrayed there would be no hope for them, and the time has been that the United States would have said that they lose little, anyway. Since those times we have passed through the crucible ourselves, and have profited by the lesson. There is even danger that we may follow too far in the footsteps which have brought England to where she is in other matters than sports. It is, they say, by "discipline and science" that we have won the position which makes our athletic victories the mark for all the rest of the world. It is not ourselves who say it. It is those who are suffering the result of our taking our sports seriously, or some think even fiercely, as we take our business, our politics, and indeed everything. It may not be the best spirit in which to play, but victory is accustomed to go to those who insist upon the rigor of the game.

It was thus that England placed herself at the head of the world's commerce, and in position to play her games in like manner. It was because her wealth gave her a leisure class that she long set the standard of sports as well as of business and world politics. It was by taking a leaf from the British book that others have overtaken their teacher, who is still excellent, even if she has fallen to a place among equals rather than maintained primacy. Compared with herself England is still thriving, and, man for man, Englishmen are as hard to beat as any. It is only by comparison with nations still in relative youth that England is retrograding.

As a nation England is in the position of a business man who has enough, even more than at one time he expected, and who is tempted to retire. The deterioration of British sportsmanship marks a stage in the national character. If the wonted fires live in the ashes, England can yet put all the world to its trumps. But there are signs that England flinches. She is weary, and the world game seems less worth while now that there are no unconsidered trifles for the enterprising to pick up. To hold, not to take, is the present British maxim. To take and to hold is the maxim of her envious rivals. Not to flinch is necessary to those who would survive in first-class company, and it is necessary to say that there are signs of our flinching. It is only in our sports that we contest on a world's basis. In trade we protect ourselves with a hedge, and discard discipline and science in commerce as England discards it in sport.

STILL MORE DELAY.

Before any of the new subways can be built it will be necessary to secure the consent of a large proportion of the owners of the property along the routes. It seems that after seven years of vexatious delay, dispute, discussion, and education of the public mind in the matter of rapid-transit problems, this consent should be easily obtained. But thus far the prospect is discouraging. Of the necessity of new means of quick transit in all parts of the city there can be no two sane opinions.

The plan adopted, after all these years, is admitted by all impartial judges to be the very best that could be devised in the present circumstances. Yet enough purblind and benighted opposition to it develops from day to day to indicate that we must have still more delay, more legal proceedings, more solemn discussion, and more needless expenditure of money before the work so well devised can go on. It is a shameful state of affairs. The new subways will increase property values wherever they go. But even if that were not the case the exhibition of stupid and selfish opposition to their construction would be intolerable and discouraging.

EXPRESS RATE REGULATION.

The unpopularity of the express companies will measure the public's welcome of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's finding that their rates are unreasonable, and the substitution of others on a lower basis. The welcome will be hilarious if it shall prove true, as the Commission suggests, that the reductions will do much to reduce the cost of living. Exorbitant as are the profits of the companies, they would not suffice to reduce the bills of everybody for everything, but the reduction of the companies' charges taps another source of exorbitant profits not less unpopular than those of the express companies.

The companies must reduce their charges, but it is decreed that the middlemen must go. Not all of them, nor all at once, but the means of deliverance is offered to all. The farmer who wishes to sell to the consumer, and the consumer who wishes to deal with the producer, thus allowing one profit only between the farm and the mouth, have promise of a means of communication which will do for their bargains what the mails do for their letters. To slay two such birds of prey as the express companies and the middlemen at one blow is a greater boon than making two blades of grass grow in place of one. If they have done that, then, in the words of the veracious account of the voyage to Brobdingnag, they "deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to the country than the whole race of politicians put together."

An average reduction of 15 per cent. is not the greatest boon ordered from the beneficiaries of what the multitude believe are unearned profits. The methods by which these charges have been imposed and maintained are among the most obnoxious at the command of high finance, consisting of interlocking of controls and accounts until it was impossible to know who was responsible for anything, or whether apparent misdeeds had any justification. The Commission says that it has critically examined 600,000,000 rates and millions of way bills. It requires 600 pages even to set out the Commission's finding. It is clear that no customer could have performed this duty in a case involving a dollar or two, and it is doubtful if it could have been performed by the courts in an omnibus case conducted by many in the interest of all. Even if such a prosecution had been carried through successfully it could not have had such an all-embracing result as the Commission's order imposing an entire scale of charges proportioned to weight and distance. A two-pound package must be carried from New York to Chicago for 24 cents, and to Denver, double the distance, for 31 cents, the present charge being 35 cents for either city. Twenty-five pounds must be carried a thousand miles for 76 cents instead of $1.10, and two thousand miles for $1.64 instead of $2.25.

While the reductions are considerable they are larger than they seem. The present scale favors large shipments and the new scale favors small parcels. Thus at a stroke the advantage of the dealer over the consumer is swept away, and an individual is able to do for himself much that now he is compelled to pay another to do for him. Thus the express companies and the middlemen divide between them a percentage which the consumer had to pay, but which now disappears. The Commission hopes that business will be increased so that the companies will not lose, or, perhaps, will gain, but no hope is offered the middleman, for whose blood ultimate consumers are shouting aloud.

The method by which this result is reached is the division of the United States into blocks of one degree of longitude and one degree of latitude. There is only a single rate between any point of origin in any block to any point of destination in any block, and instead of the rate sheets consisting of millions of rates in hundreds of volumes, they can all be printed on a rate sheet occupying a fraction of a newspaper page. Everybody then can know an express rate even easier than he now knows a telegraph rate. No one need be overcharged, nor charged twice, since there is ordered a set of labels whose mere colors will show whether or not payment has been made, and at what figure. The companies have assented to the rules imposed, but have expressed a fear lest the rates should seriously affect their revenues. On this point they ask to be heard, and the date has been fixed for Oct. 9.

A REPLY TO THE "CALL."

Mr. CHARLES H. BETTS, for many years editor of The Republican of Lyons, in this State, and an alert, able, and thoroughly independent member of the Republican Party, who has not hitherto been unfriendly to the ex-President, sent by telegraph to the Colonel at Oyster Bay this week a response to the call for a third-party convention. This reply may be taken to indicate the present political feelings of many Republicans of Mr. BETTS's environment, and, indeed, throughout the State. It is also apt, pointed, and thoroughly relevant, and will doubtless exactly meet the views of many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Lyons, N. Y., July 8, 1912.

Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My Dear Colonel: I notice in the newspapers that you are looking for a paramount issue for your third party of treason, and that you are considering the "High Cost of Living."

Permit me to suggest that it would be more appropriate for you to adopt as your paramount issue "The High Cost of Presidential Primaries," in which your millionaire friends and the Steel Trust, the Harvester Trust, and several other trust magnates, indicted by the Taft Administration, are reported to have squandered $3,000,000 in a vain effort to buy for you the Presidential nomination on the Republican ticket.

You could, with your matchless versatility, easily explain to the public how all this trust-tainted money was honestly expended to debauch the electorate, just to give emphasis to the cause of Reform and to vindicate the Rule of the People. Yours truly,

CHARLES H. BETTS.

The Colonel, however, having provided for good crops this year, expelled LORIMER from the Senate, and won 120 points in the Olympic games, to say nothing of breaking the hot spell with yesterday's refreshing showers, will not heed the gross ingratitude and perfidy of Mr. BETTS, and will continue his efforts to save the State, which is himself, in his accustomed manner.

RECIPROCITY REAFFIRMED.

Canada has just had one of those local elections on national issues which are so familiar and annoying to political precisians in the United States, and which in this case will be even more annoying in Canada. Reciprocity, of course, is a matter exclusively for the Dominion Parliament, but the Province of Saskatchewan on Thursday cast ballots almost exclusively on this issue. The result is that the upholders of reciprocity carried forty seats to eight for the opponents of reciprocity.

The opposition are still incoherent as to figures, but they admit that the reciprocity majority is "greatly increased," and that the opposition fought under more favorable conditions than at any time since the province was organized. They stoutly contend that the election ought to have been fought on local issues, but admit that it was fought on reciprocity. The Dominion Government was officially represented in the campaign, which was liberally financed both by patronage and by cash. The Conservatives cannot escape from responsibility for the result, and the Liberals have no intention of admitting that they fought on any other issue. They met the allegation that trade with the United States is treason in a manner that will be most embarrassing to the protectionist Government. They demand not only reciprocity with the United States, but an increase of the preference to England. Either issue is embarrassing to Premier BORDEN, but their combination may well prove fatal. To offend both the Western farmers and the Eastern manufacturers is equivalent to writing his own political death warrant. Reciprocity cannot again be beaten on the cry of loyalty, and the combination of the demands for lower rates of duty with both the Borderland and the Motherland makes it clear that to the Canadian protectionist, as to the American protectionist, the only sort of loyalty or treason is loyalty or treason to his own pocket. In order to show that these are the issues which carried Saskatchewan five to one, with indications that its verdict will be [illegible]cated in Alberta, and later doubtless in the Dominion, it is only necessary to append a few lines from the election address of the organ of the reciprocity party to the "men of the West":

Will you allow Eastern corporate greed, Eastern predatory wealth, Eastern big business to dominate Saskatchewan? * * *

Men of the West, when you cast your ballots on July 11 remember that you are voting straight between privilege and vested interests on the one hand and the rights of the common people on the other hand.

You are voting between predatory and tyrannous interests, which would shackle and fetter Saskatchewan and the greater freedom and prosperity of your province. The issue is yours. Be a Western man!

It would seem that the result of raising a narrow and false cry of loyalty has been a disastrous recoil. It has produced a genuine and broad cry to rally to true loyalty and purification of politics, just as the politics of the United States is being purified. This forecast of coming events cannot but undermine seriously the authority of Premier BORDEN at the very moment that he is laying down the law to the Empire. LAURIER did the same thing and returned to Canada with acclaim. BORDEN has sought to better the lesson LAURIER taught, but is attacked in the rear, and must return to defend his position. It was bold to say within the hearing of Premier and King that Canada refused to be an adjunct of the Empire. The political future of the colony which will be a nation, and will not be an adjunct of any sort, is not as clear as its material prospects.

IT IS THE LAW.

A reader of this newspaper is justly indignant about the wanton destruction by the minions of the law of $50,000 worth of liquid, in common parlance "booze," seized in unlicensed drinking shops. What annoys him is the shameful waste of property representing money. The law, however, provides for this destruction, compels it, in fact, and our friend asks how "such a law can remain in force in a civilized country on the books of its most important City Government."

Economically considered, the law may have its defects. But much more than $50,000 worth of alcoholic fluids was put to much worse use that very day in the form of pernicious rickeys, preposterous perversions of the mint julep of the South, "straight" whiskies, and high-balls consumed at their peril by the unregenerate. Our correspondent must admit that from a purely moral point of view the destruction of the liquor was a saving. Of course, as a business proposition it may seem bad. But a prominent artist was once heard to exclaim gleefully that five of his pictures were destroyed in the burning of a collector's house. "He will want more of my pictures," was his explanation. Similarly some prominent distillers may have joyfully read of the destruction of $50,000 worth of their product. Anyhow, the law is the law, and it must be obeyed, and we doubt if our correspondent could get enough of his fellow-men together to protest, in a public mass meeting, against this particular law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Automobiles May All Be Changed.

There is, of course, nothing new in the idea of moving a vehicle by means of an engine-driven fan acting on the air instead of by transmitting power from the motor to the supporting wheels. That has been done again and again with both motor cycles and automobiles, and the same thing has been tried with small boats. The experiment has always succeeded to the extent of producing motion more or less rapid, but hitherto the plan has not attained enough of practical efficiency and economy to win much favor or to arouse very high expectations as likely to replace the more familiar methods of propulsion.

Now, however, a dispatch from Paris says that a "winged car" designed by Comte BERTRAND DE LESSEPS has made a trial trip between Lyons and Paris, a distance of 320 miles, at a speed equaling that of the best automobiles, and that in France the performance is regarded as promising great developments along this line. Few details of construction are given, but it appears that the "wing," or propeller, is moved by a forty-horse power engine and runs in a protecting cage in front of the car, the forward end of which is shaped like the prow of a ship.

It is possible, though of course not very probable, that this foreshadows a complete abandonment of automobiles as now known and the substitution for them of what have been rather contemptuously known as "wind wagons." The change might have some highly important advantages. For one thing, it would substitute a constant for a variable load on the engine, relieving it of many strains and permitting its simplification to a degree equaling or approaching that of the engines used in motor boats. There would be no more need for a "differential" on the rear axle, and the dangers incidental to the present method of steering would be much reduced.

Best of all, the "winged car" would not wear out roads, for it would bring to bear on them only a rolling motion instead of the backward push which works such havoc on road surfaces once considered triumphs of the road building art strong enough to carry any traffic. The Paris dispatch mentions as "a curious fact," that the de Lesseps machine makes no dust. It could hardly have a higher recommendation.

One wonders, however, how the passengers are saved from the annoyance of sitting constantly in a gale blowing several times as hard as those to which the passengers in ordinary automobiles are subjected.

A Fortunate Victim of Disease.

Dr. GEORGE M. GOULD, whose now unquestioned claim to eminence rests on the fact that in the face of fierce opposition, and after a battle lasting many years, he has at last forced his brother oculists to accept with practical unanimity the greater part of his "eye strain reflex" theory, presents in The Journal of the American Medical Association the remarkable—Dr. GOULD says unique—case of a "Mr. C.," who can read a page at little more than a glance.

Not only can Mr. C. do this, but he does it habitually, with the result that when he chooses he can go through several volumes with less expenditure of time and energy than another man would give to reading a small part of one. Accompanying this ability is an equally wonderful memory, which enables Mr. C. to recall, when needed, everything thus acquired, usually in exact quotation.

The rapidity of Mr. C.'s reading is not, it seems, the consequence of doing better what other literates do well; what he does is something entirely different—something that nobody could do who had not been the fortunate victim of an accident, which befell this gentleman in middle life. His right eye was then attacked by a form of retinal inflammation which destroyed its "macular spot," the place to which distinct vision for him, as it is for all the rest of us, had till then been confined. That injury has never been repaired, but by one of the compensatory actions of which "nature" is fond the rest of the retina in that eye acquired such sensitiveness that Mr. C. can see clearly with a large part of it. Hence when he looks at the centre of a page his right eye "takes in" the whole of it, exactly as normal eyes, without moving, can picture the whole of one long word or two or three short ones. Meanwhile his left eye, having its macular spot intact, saves him from realizing that the right has none.

Dr. GOULD does not suggest that it would be well for the rest of us to have chorioiditis, even though we were able to limit its ravages exactly as they were in the case of Mr. C. To perform his marvels it would be necessary to have, in general, his unusual mental equipment, and, in particular, his phenomenal memory. The rarity of that concatenation is so great that this instance is very probably unique. Ordinary people must be content to raise their reading speed a little by effort and practice. We could all do that by drawing on the reserve power which Prof. WILLIAM JAMES so urgently and eloquently advised us to exploit far more than is the common wont.

His Veto Was Bad Enough.

Grave as are the charges of corruption which have been brought against Gov. BLEASE of South Carolina, proof of their accuracy would hardly show a greater unfitness on his part for the position he occupies than does the fact that he recently vetoed a bill providing for the now almost everywhere familiar medical inspection of school children.

This bill the Governor refused to sign on the ground that it was an infringement of personal liberty! As the only liberty of which regular medical inspection deprives school children is that of suffering needlessly from several serious maladies and of spreading among their companions the infections of several others, deprivation of it would not seem to be a great misfortune.

Of nothing, perhaps, is there so much of stupid or vicious talk as of that same personal liberty. Of course, it is a precious thing, properly understood, but it can be possessed literally in full only by a Robinson Crusoe on a desert island. He can really do whatever he pleases, but as soon as Man Friday comes, limitations and restrictions begin, for obviously they cannot both sit on the same stump or eat the same yam. In larger communities the compromises with personal liberty increase steadily with advancing knowledge and civilization, and the only way to become contented with the innumerable forms of inevitable coercion is by gaining the sense to see that really they do not decrease liberty, but increase it.

Gov. BLEASE'S veto did not set or keep the children of South Carolina free; it enslaved many of them to bad eyes and teeth, to adenoids and to half a hundred other ills. But it enabled him to write a pretty phrase, and that's something.

BERGER AND WILSON.

The Socialist's Remarks on Immigration from Southern Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview given July 7, as printed July 8 in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, the only Socialist member of Congress, said:

Mr. Wilson is very much handicapped by his past. Mr. Wilson has written books, and, being a recent convert to the cause of progressivism, his works stand out against him. Mr. Wilson has not only attacked the South European and Slavonic immigration, but he has also denounced organized labor.

The implication is, of course, that Mr. Berger himself is not against South European and Slavonic immigration. But on turning to Page 6 of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives on June 14, 1911, I find the following:

While the products of our factories are highly protected, sometimes as highly as 200 per cent., the producers of these products are not protected at all. On the contrary, during the last twenty years Slavonians, Italians, Greeks, Russians, and Armenians have been brought into this country by the million. Simply because they have a lower standard of living they have crowded out the Americans, Germans, Englishmen, and Irishmen from the workshops, factories, and mines of our highly protected industries.

Not to mention the fact that it is pretty hard to reconcile the two statements of Mr. Berger quoted above, it strikes one as strange that they should come from one who is the representative of a party which claims to stand for all that is liberal and to be the enemy of all that is conservative. Wherein, in this country where all supposedly stand on an equal footing, are Slavonians, Italians, Greeks, Russians, and Armenians any worse than Germans, Englishmen, or Irishmen? The narrow-mindedness displayed by Mr. Berger is appalling. In what way are they inferior even to persons born in Austria-Hungary, such as Mr. Berger himself?

By a strange coincidence it happened that Mr. Berger chose as the day on which to deliver his speech the 14th of June, the anniversary of the making of the flag for that Nation where there is supposed to exist no distinction as to race, creed, or religion, and where all are supposed to be equal.

ALEXANDER KADISON.

Brooklyn, July 14, 1912.

TEACHERS AS POLITICIANS.

An Attack on the Last National Convention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is good reason for a vigorous protest against the unseemly spectacle presented in the election of the presiding officer of the National Teachers' Association. The members of the National Educational Alliance, representing the teachers of the whole country, are supposed to assemble annually for the purpose of discussing in a broad way the very vital issues which concern our public educational system. Among the most important of these issues is the possibility of elevating the standards of conduct for the future citizens of our land.

Now, apparently, the absorbing interest of this assemblage is the election of a presiding officer by tactics familiar to our political conventions. The warring factions do not hesitate to call each other opprobrious names. The defeated party charges its opponents with betraying its cause by unfair means, and proposes to revenge its defeat by setting up a rival organization. Such proceedings are not likely to inspire confidence in the men and women who are charged with the serious responsibility of educating the children and youth of a great republic. What influence would they be likely to have in attempting to teach civic honesty to a company of thoughtful boys?

There was a time when educators of National reputation in the National Educational Alliance embraced the opportunity to make valuable contributions to the solution of some of our educational problems. But this body seems to be losing its reputation for such valuable service, and is becoming an arena upon which ambitious women may contend for official distinction. If it cannot answer a better purpose we must believe that its usefulness is at an end.

W. O. F.

New York, July 13, 1912.

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS IN MUDDLED CONDITION

Medill McCormick Has Hopes for Bull Moose Party, But Deneen's Attitude Is Puzzling.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—In spite of his Presbyterian training, which forbids the worshipping of images, Medill McCormick is still bowing down to stocks and stones.

He is the head and front of the Bull Moose movement in Illinois, and has a suite of well-appointed offices here in the Congress Hotel. In his private office, which looks out on the waste of waters in Lake Michigan, there is a fine photograph of Col. Roosevelt hanging under seven miniature United States flags, each separate piece of bunting employed in this case, against the peace and dignity of the Nation and in violation of the law forbidding the degradation of the flag to advertising purposes, being mounted on a staff pointed like the spear that knows no brother.

Here Medill is incubating day and night, and, unlike most sitting hens, is in an altogether heavenly frame of mind; not particularly because he expects to hatch his eggs, but because he thinks that he has a mission, the same thing being nothing less than the defeat of Mr. Taft. He really thinks that the Colonel has a chance of being elected President. He does not believe Mr. Taft will carry five States at the election in November. In his opinion Mr. Taft will not receive enough votes in Illinois to wad a gun.

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In Illinois the situation is in a terrible mess, and no one can rightly appraise it at this time. Sixty of the counties have been organized thoroughly for Roosevelt, and the whole State will be brought into the organization for him—some sort of organization. There is confusion among those who have been named for Electors and serious questioning in their minds as to whether they shall stay on and vote for Taft or get off and give the people the right to name their successors.

Among the propositions that have been made here is for the Electors to caucus on the question of how they shall vote in the Electoral College, those taking part in the caucus agreeing solemnly to be bound by the decision of the majority. It is said that twenty of the twenty-nine Electors are for Roosevelt, or are willing to bind themselves to Roosevelt. The same plan of settling the status of the Electors by caucus has been broached in California, Nebraska, and Colorado, but it is not believed that it will be adopted.

If the caucus plan shall fail, as fail it will, the Roosevelt people will seek to put out Roosevelt Electors by petition, a lawful if somewhat irregular method of accomplishing the purposes the Roosevelt people have in view. In the case of nominating a candidate for Governor the petition must contain the names of at least a thousand electors, and it will probably not be necessary to obtain more than a thousand signatures to put out a Roosevelt Electoral ticket.

One of the men who drafted the law permitting this thing to be done holds that under the law any group of men could put a ticket into the field selected by the Progressives or Progressive Republicans under the party name, and failing to make other nominations that any other group of men could put out a ticket under the same party name, from which it will be seen that the law in Illinois has been fearfully and wonderfully made.

It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to contsure it, and his construction could be made reversible accordingly as he might be a follower of Penrose or the saintly William Flinn of Pittsburgh.

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There is talk of a third State ticket in Illinois, which would, of course, still further muddy the political waters. Deneen, who is running for a third term as Governor, was nominated by less than 40 per cent. of the vote cast at the primaries at which eight candidates were running for the same office.

Deneen appears to have taken to the woods, so far as the support of Roosevelt goes. He is of the order of the Laodiceans, apparently, blowing neither hot nor cold, and keeping himself well within the range of the possibilities always. It is certain, however, as the Bull Moose people look at it, that he is either for or against Roosevelt, a rather envious position to hold in view of the very mixed condition of politics in this Commonwealth.

At the last primary election, when Deneen was nominated for Governor, 439,000 votes were cast, of which he received 153,000. A large part of Deneen's vote was due to the fact that his opponent was regarded as Lorimer's candidate, and lots of voters are said to have gone to Deneen, not that they admired or trusted him especially, but because they did not like the connections of the man who was pitted against him.

Many Republicans have talked to McCormick against nominating a third State ticket, for the reason, as they say, that it would be easier to defeat Deneen with a Democrat than with a third ticket man, which would seem to show that Deneen is not as strong as he thinks he is, and that his enemies in the ranks of his own party are not so wholly obsessed of him as to prevent their going fishing on Election Day or their voting for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

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The Democrats are not altogether out of the woods. Indeed, they appear to be almost in as much of a funk as the divided Republicans. The candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket is Dunne. The candidate for Lieutenant Governor wears the fine old patronymic of Barrett O'Hara. The candidate for Auditor is James J. Brady. The candidate of Treasurer is William Ryan, and the candidate for Attorney General is Patrick J. Lucey. Calling a rose by any other name does not make it smell like a hollyhock, and it so happens, the story goes, that there is much disquietude among the Methodists, Baptists, and A. P. A. people and the Know-Nothing element against the nomination of so many candidates whose names betray their particular form of religion.

What effect, if any, this condition will have upon the result is difficult to forecast at this time. The Deneen ticket is made up chiefly of renominated men, representing all degrees of progressive politics, and the most of the Deneen crowd bear English-American names, with the result that there was never such a kettle of fish in the politics of this State. How this will help or hurt Roosevelt remains to be seen. The State is said to be more anti-Deneen than pro-Roosevelt. If there is not a third State ticket it is freely predicted that many Republicans will vote for Wilson. If there is a third State ticket they will vote for Roosevelt.

Reports from the mining counties in Central Illinois are to the effect that Dunne is very strong with the union men connected with the mining industry. Dunne was Mayor of Chicago for two years, succeeding Carter Harrison, the younger, after his first eight years in office, and when Dunne was Mayor he was regarded as very radical, as he was against the big interests, so-called, and made many fast friends among the radical element of his own party, and among the other radicals also without respect to party names and tradition.

The situation this year is remarkable in the respect that the three branches of the Democratic Party have something to fight for that will hold the party together. It might be called "the cohesive power of public plunder." At any rate, that is what the common enemy will say about it. In Dunne the party in the State will have the promise of the State patronage; the Hearst-Harrison bunch look with confidence to the patronage in Cook County, the richest pickings in the State, and Roger Sullivan, nice man that he is, and sweet as the shamrock in his fatherland, is reported to be smiling all over at the prospect of the Federal plums that will fall into his generous hands from the new broom that will be sweeping up things about the White House when Woodrow Wilson comes into his own.

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These several interests will hold the party in the State securely together and form a combination which in Medill McCormick's opinion it will be impossible to beat. Having no reason for knifing each other, and each of the Democratic factions holding in prospect all that could reasonably be expected in the way of loaves and fishes, what the Cook County Democracy will do in November is enough to give the least emotional a headache. In McCormick's opinion, also, Roosevelt will carry the State outside of Cook County easily, and Taft, as already noted, "will not get votes enough to wad a gun."

In passing, it might not be impertinent to suggest that the newest guns do not require wadding, but that is a trifling matter. Taft has lost ground since the convention, because the people have made up their minds that he was nominated by fraud; that the nomination was stolen for him by Crane, McKinley, and Penrose and their aiders and abettors. Although Deneen—it seems to be hard to get away from Deneen—has not expressed any clear opinion as to how he stands between Roosevelt and Taft, it is noted that his "next of kin," so to say, Roy O. West, is Chairman of the Republican State Committee and member of the Republican National Committee, and is overwhelmingly for Taft and all the time, which would seem to fix Deneen himself pretty clearly.

As for McCormick, he feels bitterly about the situation and told a story today about the volunteer who had just returned from the Spanish-American war, and, reinforcing himself at a convenient place of refreshment, proceeded on his way up the street, all the glamour worn off, and said to himself, "By George, I'll never love another country!" Which is almost as if Medill had said, "I'll never love another party!" Whether or not the Democrats will let him in is another story.

J. C. H.

LOAN SHARK VICTIMS.

More to Blame for Their Misfortunes Than the Sharks, W. J. L. Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it looks just now as though the New York loan shark may get what is coming to him in a way he doesn't want it, and should get a lot more of it than he is likely to, seeing that he has the means to interpose a few bulwarks of safety, we shouldn't put all the blame of existing financial conditions among his patrons on him, for he does not deserve it. He is merely taking advantage of the utter carelessness and thriftlessness of thousands who should suffer all the pangs of usury for their own good. I am not saying that there are not very many who are really the victims of loan sharks, but the great majority who get into the clutches of the loan shark do so because they do not exercise proper care in keeping at a safe distance.

People on small salaries, or at fair wages, instead of making the right kind of effort to conserve their capital, spend it extravagantly and with no thought of saving a bit for emergencies. They have and can always have enough to buy what they need, but that is not their habit. What they want is all they think about, and they spend their money for that. But need is more than want, and when their means have gone for what they want, they are forced to go to the loan shark for what they need. Then they set up a wail and a whine against the loan shark, who takes advantage of their necessities, and a charitable and thoughtless public takes up their pitiful cause and jumps on the loan shark.

Now that is not fair to the shark. He is a shark, of course, and a skin, but he has some rights. What should be jumped on are the foolish spenders, who, by their own wasteful, improvident folly make the loan shark possible. Certainly, if these victims can manage somehow to pay the sharks double the amount of their loans and more, in interest, they should be able to employ the same thrift in saving the money to keep out of the shark's clutches. If a borrower can pay a loan shark $100 for the use of $100 for a year, or less, why doesn't he economize beforehand and pay the sum to himself, thus doubling his income and beating the loan shark at his own game? This is not a question for the loan shark to answer. If his victims were half as thrifty as he is, the loan shark would be forced to quit business without calling on the law.

W. J. L.

New York, July 13, 1912.

Untruth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily indorse Col. Roosevelt's adoption of the Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," and go further and recommend for his consideration, "Thou shalt not lie." His positive declaration that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency has been recalled. His assumption of all the virtues of reciprocity with Canada and then his later statements made in repudiating this policy, qualify him for membership of the Ananias Club. Then, again, he asserted most emphatically that he had had no dealings with the late Mr. Harriman, and subsequently we discovered that this was not quite true. The Colonel also denied something in connection with his transactions with the Harvester Trust, and his denial was ultimately ascertained to be some variation from actuality. His attitude in the Panama "revolution" was suggestive of some departure from the code which insists that the truth shall prevail.

R. W.

New York, July 10, 1912.

WHO DID IT?

Oh! was it a reptile, a fish, or a bird
Whose bosom was first with such vanity stirred?
An Eocene mare or a she Diplodocus,
A female Pteranodon's queer hocus-pocus?
Or was it the work of a post-glacial cat
Who saddled on man the original hat?

The lady Iguanodón went without coves,
And Miss Cetasaurus had blue sky above her.
The wife of the primate, Grandmother Gorilla,
Had neither a bonnet, a hat, nor mantilla;
And as for Neanderthal women, they wore
The lid that grew on—and desired nothing more.

But somebody, somewhere, at some time or other,
Got square with a husband, a dad, or a brother,
By merrily, sweetly, adroitly creating
Some sort of a headgear, and then boldly stating
That men, for all time, must put up for the women
The frame for a hat, likewise linings and "trimmin'."

LURANA SHELDON.

SPENT HIS VACATION VISITING A HORSE

Old Punch Was Lonesome, So Bill Snyder Went Up-Country to Cheer Him Up.

MISSED HIS GOOD-NIGHT KISS

And Broke Out of His Stable and Poked His Head Through Snyder's Window to Get It.

Bill Snyder, head keeper of the zoo in Central Park, returned yesterday from his vacation, and surely never a man got two weeks off for a stranger reason than that which influenced Snyder to go up into Dutchess County. Robert Hurton, Bill's assistant, told the story late in the afternoon sitting in the hay house, where Snyder was preparing the food for Jewel and Hattie, the elephants.

Snyder went up State to comfort a lonesome horse. As Hurton said, this is more the story of old Punch, the lonesome one, than of Bill Snyder, keeper of the zoo and lover of animals. Anyway, Snyder had intended to take his vacation late in the Summer, but he applied for leave as soon as he received word from his friend that old Punch was very lonesome and that he had better come up and see him. Punch is a blue roan, 12 years old, and Snyder, who compares animals with persons, says that Punch has all those good qualities which are indicated when one says of another that he is a person of refinement.

The keeper and the horse became acquainted several years ago when the keeper's friends lived in New Jersey and Snyder was a frequent visitor at their home. He used to ride Punch, and when he was not fastened in his stall Punch would follow him about like a dog. Sometimes Snyder would walk to the village barber shop with Punch following him, and the horse would stand at the window watching while Snyder was being shaved. It got so that the country people would feign surprise when they saw Snyder without Punch, and ask: "Where's your friend?"

When the owner and his family moved up State Snyder went along, and he spent a week there. It was some time after his departure before Punch brightened up again, as he always missed Snyder. Whenever the family noticed that the old horse was off his feed and low spirited they would say to one another: "Bill Snyder ought to be here to cheer Punch up."

Punch Was Yearning for Him.

Recently two members of the family left home and Punch got so dispirited and unhappy that Snyder was appealed to and asked to come and cheer up his old friend. Hurton said this was the reason for the change in date of Snyder's vacation.

"It was not entirely for that reason that I went up into Dutchess County," said Snyder, "but I was mighty glad to see old Punch. That old horse was lonesome, and he brightened up considerably as soon as he saw me."

Snyder put down his hay fork and launched into the story of Punch.

"Did you ever feel lonesome when folks had gone away and you could not even find your friends at the old meeting place? Well, that is exactly the way Punch feels at times. It is not the same feeling as when time hangs heavy on your hands. There never was such an animal as Punch. He has always liked the company of human beings of the highest order of intelligence. Punch's life always lay along easy lines. He was bought for the family carriage horse, but he soon became the family pet. In the years when Punch was permitted to run at will over the country place, but every night at dark he would go to the barn and neigh until his master came to make up his bed and close the door."

Punch, Snyder said, was very fond on Summer evenings of foregathering with the family, and often joined them on the front porch. When he was made to get down he would look so reproachfully at the group that he would be allowed to remain at the rail, usually with his head on the shoulder of one of his friends. Once, continued Snyder, he became lonesome when the family were entertaining company in the parlor and attempted to join them. He pulled the front screen door open and was walking down the hall before the family would make him stop. Punch was led to his stable and locked up. He sulked for two days after that.

He's a Good Retriever, Too.

"The married man who gets so helpless that his wife has to tie his necktie has nothing on Punch," said Snyder. "If that old horse was out in the field and a mosquito bit him he would come up to the porch and indicate with his nose the particular part of his anatomy that he wanted scratched. Eh? Oh, yes, he's always scratched when he asks for it that way, and he always opens his mouth and shows his teeth, as if the scratching tickled him.

"You had better go to bed," my friend will say to him, and Punch will go up to the different members of the family for a good night kiss. Then he will walk off to the stable and neigh until his bed is made. If Punch wants to attract your attention—talk to you, I call it—he will catch you by the shoulder and gently shake you. If you are sitting on the porch he will nibble at your toes to make you drop your paper or book and play with him. That horse would just grieve himself to death if nobody spoke to him for a week."

Snyder said the night after his arrival Punch broke out of his stable, an unheard of proceeding for so respectable an old horse, and stuck his head through the fly screen in the window of the guest's room, where Snyder was sleeping. Snyder said the trouble was he had neglected to kiss his old friend good night, and the horse had got to thinking of the oversight and it had so worked upon his mind so that he (the horse, not Snyder) could not sleep.

Says Horse Showed Him the Sights.

One day Snyder ate dinner on the porch and Punch came up and in his effort to get close to his friend broke a rocking chair. Snyder believes that what really happened was that Punch drew up the chair and broke it trying to sit down beside him.

Snyder declared seriously that Punch took him about the place and showed him the sights. It was the horse that showed him the shady place under the cedars, and it was Punch who showed him the way across the hill to the dairy—at least Snyder declared emphatically to Hurton that it was a dairy. He also led him to the spring and showed to him with considerable pride his newly painted stable.

One day while Snyder was there Punch came walking up to the house and deposited on the back porch the two-year-old daughter of the house. She had wandered about a quarter of a mile across the field and Punch found her. He knew that she had no business so far from home alone and he had promptly taken a grip on her dress with his teeth and carried her home.

"Is that a horse you are talking about?" asked Andy Smith, the park policeman, who came up in time to hear the last part of the story.

"It is," said Snyder, who suspected an attempt to chaff him, "and remember this is not a police horse I am after talking about."

"Huh? I thought it was something to drink," said the policeman as Snyder carried out the hay.

Mrs. Oelrichs Recovering.

At the General Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West, it was said last night that Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrichs, who was operated on last Friday night for appendicitis, was improving, and that her condition was all that could be expected.

DANCER A KING KISSED.

Signs a Contract for a Quieter Life Behind the Footlights.

L'Aerolia, daughter of a Parisian dancer and a Spanish soldier, herself a dancer and above all the reputed cause of jealousy in the royal family at Belgium, is to tread the boards in America that Gaby Deslys trod all last Winter. The Winter Garden is to be l'Aerolia's address for some time to come, announcement having been made yesterday that she had signed a contract for a special engagement as one of the features of "The Passing Show," which opens on Wednesday evening.

L'Aerolia reaches these shores preceded by a story that the Andalusian dance with which she concluded the programme of an appearance at the Royal Theatre in Brussels only a few months ago was entirely too much for King Albert, who almost fell out of the royal box in his enthusiasm.

Still stirred by this emotion, his Majesty, it is alleged, rushed behind the scenes and kissed the dancer, in full sight of gossips innumerable. The story reached Queen Elizabeth as though by wireless, and when l'Aerolia next appeared in Brussels a lady-in-waiting was the bearer of an unmistakable hint that she leave the country straightway.

Longing to escape from the gossip which followed her everywhere, says the scribe of the Winter Garden, she came to this kingless land and made immediate arrangements to seek the retirement and shelter of the footlights.

WILLIAM WINTER IS 76.

Critic Will Spend His Birthday Working on His Book.

William Winter, the veteran dramatic critic, poet, and writer on the drama, will celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday to-day at the home of his son, Jefferson Winter, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Mr. Winter is at present engaged on a new book which must be ready for the publisher by Fall, so he will spend his birthday working.

Last year when the writer celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday he received tributes from many of the most prominent writers, actors, playwrights, and other well-known men in New York. Later in the year the Lotos and National Arts Clubs gave dinners in his honor.

Mr. Winter was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1836. He came to New York in 1859. For many years he was associated with The New York Tribune as dramatic critic. He retired from that position to write his autobiography.

THE NEW LEW FIELDS SHOW.

"Hanky-Panky" to Open at the Broadway Theatre on Aug. 5.

Lew Fields midsummer production of "Hanky-Panky" will take place at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 5. The cast includes Max Rogers, Carter de Haven, Bobby North, Harry Cooper, Hugh Cameron, Myrtle Gilbert, Flora May, Virginia Evans, and Montgomery and Moore.

"Hanky-Panky" is in two acts. The book is by Edgar Smith, the lyric by E. Ray Goetz, and the music by A. Baldwin Sloane. The production has been staged by Gus Sohlke. The first act takes place in a villa at Biglewater-on-the-Thames. The two scenes of the second act both occur in Chicago—one on the university campus and the other in a residence.

PORRAS WINS IN PANAMA.

Pedro Diaz Withdraws as Candidate for the Presidency.

PANAMA, July 14.—The Presidential elections, which were held to-day throughout the republic, were conducted in an orderly manner. All the electors belong to the Porras Party, which insures the unanimous election of Dr. Belisario Porras on Aug. 30 next, when the electoral assemblies convene.

Pedro Diaz, who was the candidate of President Arosemena's Government, convinced of the impossibility of his election, withdrew his candidacy at the last moment.

The Government publishes correspondence with the American Committee regarding the manner in which the elections should be conducted. The committee insisted that the police should not be armed and that the authorities should not prosecute citizens during the election period.

Although President Arosemena had issued a decree prior to the municipal elections that the police should be under the American Commissioners' control, he gave contradictory instructions after the defeat of his partisans in those elections. The police force was increased and other measures were taken which the American Commissioners thought would make impossible freedom of elections, and for several days there was a straining of the friendly relations between the President and the Americans.

COLON, July 14.—Eighty-three votes supporting Belisario Porras for President for the coming term were cast here to-day, Pedro Diaz, the Government candidate, having withdrawn. The election passed off quietly, the adherents of Dr. Porras avoiding demonstrations of any kind. Zone police and United States marines guarded the polling stations.

STABBED ON BROADWAY CAR.

Conductor Overpowered in Dispute Over Fares.

Three men out of a party of five who boarded a north-bound Broadway car at Seventy-first Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon refused to pay their fares. James Walsh, the conductor, argued with the men, and when the car reached Eighty-third Street he was attacked and thrown to the floor and stabbed. The fire men then ran from the car. At Eighty-fifth Street and Broadway Patrolman Greene of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrested John O'Brien, 19 years old, of 465 West Fifty-first Street and took him back to the car.

Walsh was assisted into a nearby drug store, and while waiting for a J. Hood Wright Hospital ambulance identified O'Brien as one of his assailants. A man who described himself to Patrolman Greene as W. Anderson of 565 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, and said he had been a passenger on the car, pointed out two men in the crowd who, he said, were Walsh's assailants. Greene arrested Albert Cavanaugh, a clerk of 544 West Forty-sixth Street, and Patrick McCabe of 1,637 Park Avenue after Anderson had pointed them out and Walsh identified Cavanaugh as one of the men who attacked him.

TERRIER TURNS KIDNAPPER.

Takes Joey Smith for a Stroll While Neighbors Search for Him.

Shrill shouts of "Kidnapper" yesterday afternoon just outside a moving-picture show at Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avenues in East New York broke up the performance and brought the audience out to accompany Mrs. Mary Smith of 761 Glenmore Avenue to the Liberty Avenue Police Station. She explained to the Lieutenant in charge there that she had gone to the moving-picture show, leaving her five-year-old son Joey asleep in his perambulator under the protection of a small girl retained by the show for that purpose. She had come out to find the perambulator empty and Joey gone. That was why she had shouted "Kidnapper" in so penetrating a voice that in a few minutes the entire neighborhood was on a hunt for Joey.

For some time the search was in vain, but finally a girl told of seeing just such a boy as Joey being led along the street by a small fox terrier tugging at his coat. This testimony was repeated all along the line, and finally Mounted Policeman Hewey found the two fast asleep in a field three miles from the empty perambulator. Joey came riding home on Hewey's big bay horse with the terrier trotting to heel. The kidnapper is now a member of the Smith household.

DEATH IN AUTO CRASH ENDS AN ENGAGEMENT

Arthur P. Lessing of Brooklyn Killed Near Ossining and His Fiancee Injured.

FRIGHT CAUSED ACCIDENT

Car Containing Family Party Skidded and Youth Grabbed the Wheel, Causing It to Turn Turtle.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 14.—Maxwell Lessing of 2,045 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn; his wife, and his sons, Arthur, 19 years old; Kenneth, 9, and Warren, 7, with Miss Ruth Regnell of Richmond Hill, L. I., Arthur's fiancée, were on their way home to-day in Mr. Lessing's automobile from a tour of Westchester County when the automobile started to skid as Mr. Lessing guided it down St. John's Hill on the Old Post Road about half a mile from here. The road was wet with rain and oil which had been sprayed on it to lay the dust.

One of the young boys in the back seat was alarmed at the sudden skid, which sent the rear wheels sliding crazily over the road and caused the car to sway, and he uttered a cry. His shout startled Arthur, who was beside his father in the front seat, and he clutched his father's left arm.

The jerk he gave sufficed to spin the steering wheel about beneath Mr. Lessing's hand, and the car turned broadside to the road, skidded a few feet more, and then turned over. All the occupants were tossed from their seats, Arthur falling across the wind shield, which caught him across the breast. His neck was broken and two ribs were fractured.

The rest of the party were badly bruised and greatly frightened. They were not hurt seriously, however, and were able to come to this village for aid. Rescuers started quickly for young Lessing, who had been laid out beside the road, but he died as he was being hurried toward the hospital here.

Miss Regnell of the others was most badly hurt, having a compound fracture of the right arm. She was carried to the Ossining Hospital here, and so far has not been told that her fiancé was killed in the accident. It is feared that the shock of the news might prove fatal to her.

Mr. Lessing told Coroner Mason of the accident to-night. He was greatly distressed, as he was forced to admit that it was the spasmodic grab of his son on his own arm which had caused the accident.

ABANDON INJURED CHAUUFEUR

Riders In His Auto Jump Into Another Car and Speed Away.

Speeding along Ocean Boulevard from Coney Island toward Brooklyn, at 1:20 o'clock this morning, an automobile, in which six persons were riding, crashed into the rear of an auto, headed in the same direction, in which John McConaghty of 816 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, was riding. McConaghty was thrown out of his machine, and two men and a woman from the rear car were thrown into the roadway beside him.

The car which had caused the collision was halted. The three who were thrown out of it were two women and a man. They were put in it and the auto sped away. Two mounted policemen, who were less than 200 yards away when the accident happened, arrived as the auto started.

The policemen, Edward Cody and David Daly, found McConaghty lying unconscious in the road. The occupants of the other car had not stayed long enough to ascertain his condition.

The two policemen jumped into a third auto, owned by Solomon Barbiano of Coney Island, and put on high speed along Ocean Boulevard in an effort to overtake the runaway car. They finally gave up the chase when they had reached Prospect Park without coming in sight of it.

McConaghty was taken to Coney Island Hospital.

NOSE SEVERED BY AUTO.

Speedy Operation Will Save Man from Disfigurement.

Ludwig Wozny, a machinist, of Jackson and Beebe Avenues, Long Island City, had his nose almost cut off last evening by the automobile of Alexander C. Walker of 414 Riverside Drive. The prompt and skillful work of Dr. Brown of St. John's Hospital, it was said last night, would save Wozny from having to go through life without a nose.

Walker was driving his car on Jackson Avenue, about a half a block away from Wozny's home, when he saw the latter a little ahead of him riding a bicycle and going in the same direction. Mr. Walker said he noticed that the man had both legs on the same side of the bicycle and when he blew the horn the man endeavored to turn the bicycle around. Mr. Walker turned his automobile to escape the rider, but did not do so. Wozny fell and his nose struck the rear wheel guard.

Dr. Brown took charge of the injured man at the hospital and found that the fore part of the nose was hanging by only a shred of flesh and that the bridge of the nose had been fractured. He performed an immediate operation, after which Wozny was taken to his home by Mr. Walker.

DIES AFTER AUTO CRASH.

Masters Broke His Back While Riding with "Knockout" Brown.

Richard Masters, son of Joseph W. Masters, a customs broker at 17 State Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the Rockaway Beach Hospital of injuries suffered when the automobile in which he was riding Saturday night with "Knockout" Brown, the lightweight pugilist, struck a moving van at the Boulevard and Jackson Avenue.

Masters was thrown from the auto and his back broken. "Knockout" Brown, his sparring partner, William Chandler, and George A. Barnard, who were in the auto, were only slightly injured. Brown's right arm was bruised, and will keep him under a doctor's care for ten days. Masters, who was 28 years old, was in business with his father.

TWO HURT AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Both Auto Accidents at Same Corner —One Man May Die.

Two automobile accidents, one of which may result fatally, took place yesterday at White and Mott Avenues, Far Rockaway. James Gaffney, a newsdealer at 370 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, was struck by a machine owned and run by James Tracy, Gipson and Trenton Places, Far Rockaway. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain, and is not expected to recover.

Earlier in the day, Patrick McGlone of Grove Street, Far Rockaway, was run down at the same corner by an automobile driven by Mrs Gaby H. Lang, who lives on Bayview Terrace, in the Elstone section of Far Rockaway. His injuries were slight. White Avenue is very narrow and has been the scene of many automobile accidents.

KILLED BY AUTO IN BROADWAY

Youth Stepped from Street Car In Front of Moving Machine.

Alighting from a north-bound Broadway car at Twenty-third Street yesterday morning, Harry Hellar, 20 years old, a carpenter, living at 65 Ludlow Street, stepped directly in front of an automobile belonging to William H. McKiernan, a retired merchant of 1835 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Hellar was struck and thrown into the gutter unconscious. Mr. McKiernan, who was in the car, had the victim placed in the automobile and rushed to the New York Hospital, where he died. Hellar was identified by business cards. Witnesses said the accident was unavoidable. No arrests were made.

The car was driven by Alfred Merrit of 59 West Street, Brooklyn.

30 BOYS ON A LONG "HIKE."

Philadelphia Policeman Will Lead Youngsters to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Since it became noised about through the Fifth Ward that Policeman "Denny" Butler, swimmer, boxer, athlete, and friend of all the children in the ward, was going to take a band of picked youngsters on a "hike" through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, winding up in New York and Brooklyn, he has been besieged with applications for membership in the troop.

Yesterday "Denny" called on Director of Public Safety Porter and obtained from him a letter of introduction to the high officials of the Boy Scouts of America in New York and another addressed to the Mayors of every city that "Denny's" battalion will visit, bespeaking for them a hearty welcome.

Butler says he will start with a company of thirty boys, and accompanied by his wife and a camp cook, at 9:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening. The boys will be selected from his own athletic company and from Troop 89 of the Boy Scouts of America. A wagon will be taken along to carry the tents and cooking outfit and provisions.

The trip will consume about a week, including visits to Coney Island, Far Rockaway, Fort George, Grant's Tomb, Central and Prospect Parks, the Zoological Gardens, the Aquarium, and Statue of Liberty. Each boy will be examined for physical fitness by a doctor before the start.

SHOOTS RATHER THAN WED.

Georgia Man, Urged to Marry, Fires Upon Father of Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

WAYCROSS, Ga., July 14.—Urged to repair by marriage an alleged wrong he had done to Miss Mary Sweat, a seventeen-year-old girl, J. O. Brown, yardmaster of the Atlantic Coast Line here, this afternoon fatally shot P. W. Sweat, the girl's father. Sweat is also an official of the Coast Line.

The girl, after returning from church this morning, confessed to her father that Brown had wronged her under promise of marriage. Sweat went in search of Brown, and this afternoon found him at the Coast Line depot. Sweat immediately urged Brown to marry the girl at once. Brown refused, and in the quarrel that followed shot Sweat four times.

Brown was arrested and placed in jail. He says he shot because he feared Sweat intended to kill him. The feeling against Brown is bitter and the jail was guarded to-night as an attempt at lynching was feared.

TIGER HUNT IN WESTBORO.

Villagers Armed to the Teeth, Pursue Late Circus Captive.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBORO, Mass., July 14.—There is no doubt among the residents of Bear Hill and campers at Whitehall Lake that there is a tiger at large in the Whitehall woods as wild as any in the jungles. Practically the entire population of that district turned out to-day for a big game hunt. All were armed with rifles and knives.

The tiger escaped two weeks ago from the Barnum & Bailey circus at Woonsocket. Revolvers are considered useless, as the beast showed great ferocity when seen by eye-witnesses passing along the Bear Hill Road.

The report that the tiger was seen again yesterday morning in the highway near Whitehall Lake has aroused the people of Hopkinton, Woodville, and Upton.

TO JOIN WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Loom Fixers and Twisters at New Bedford Vote to Quit.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 14.—Members of the Loom Fixers' Union and of the Industrial Workers of the World voted to-day to go out on strike to-morrow in sympathy with those weavers who fail to report for work in the cloth mills. The twisters have also voted to join the strike, and the carders and spinners are awaiting sanction of their national bodies before taking a final vote on the question.

The strike of the weavers, who are protesting against the posting of notices announcing a new system of grading the cloth in place of the present fining system, will be directed against the Acushnet, Booth, Bristol, Dartmouth, Gosnold, Grinnell, Hathaway, Pierce Manufacturing Company, Pierce Brothers, Limited, Potomska, and Wamsutta mills, which employ in the aggregate nearly 13,000 operatives.

Leaders to-night found it difficult to estimate how many operatives will quit work to-morrow. About 20,000 operatives are employed in the mills here. Nine thousand are weavers. Of these only 2,000 are members of the weavers' union. Five hundred twisters are expected to go out, and probably 400 of the 650 loom fixers.

The action of the loom fixers in ordering an independent strike against the Dartmouth mill, of which William F. Langway is agent, is because of objectionable working rules in the mill. The Dartmouth mill employs 2,000 hands.

SIX MEN IN STABBING AFFRAY.

Man Charged with Cutting One Caught at Hospital Where Victim Lies

The doctors of the Eastern District Hospital in Brooklyn found a patient on their steps yesterday morning. This was George Gordon of 301 Wythe Avenue, who had been slashed about the head and shoulders, and was so weakened from loss of blood that it was some time before he could tell what had happened to him. Then Detective Comiskey learned that six men had quarreled over a girl and that his assailant had been a man named Dillon.

From the neighbors at Wythe Avenue and South Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, the detective heard of the fight. At least six men had been carried away wounded, they said. Soon after Comiskey returned to the hospital another wounded man staggered in. This was George Dillon of 32 Division Avenue. At sight of the detective he tried to get out of the window, but was restrained. He was taken to Gordon's bedside for identification, and then to the police station to be held there under an assault charge.

SUES FOR VALUE OF OIL.

Government Seeks Large Sums from Southern Pacific and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Department of Justice is about to begin a second suit against the Southern Pacific Railway and its transferrees for the recovery of large sums for oil taken from lands in Southern California. A few weeks ago suit was begun, charging the road with the fraudulent acquisition of mineral lands, on the ground that the presence of minerals was known when title was taken.

The present suit goes chiefly into the question whether title passed to the oil when ostensibly the land was sold as agricultural.

The case, if decided for the Government, may lead to investigations for the recovery of holdings by other companies. Success in this case by the Government may also mean the levying of extraordinary penalties, either upon the road or the persons who have acquired land from the road and opened oil wells, the suit, if successful, being used as a basis for recovering the value of the oil already removed. Several hundred particular suits against individuals and corporations who have taken over land granted to the Southern Pacific will be massed in the proceedings. A. I. McCormick, United States District Attorney at Los Angeles, and B. D. Townsend, special counsel for the department, had a conference yesterday, and they decided to start proceedings as soon as possible.

The announcement marks the close of preliminary work covering more than two years. The Department of Justice has had a number of officials engaged on the case, and special agents of the Interior Department have swarmed over Kern, Fresno, and Los Angeles Counties. The expenses of the investigation have mounted high.

COMPLAINS OF AMERICANS.

Cuban Officer Says Rules to Check the Plague Are Ignored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 14.—The chief sanitary officer of Oriente has filed a complaint with the Cuban Government that the American Railroads of Cuba Company and the Guantanamo & Western Company do not comply with the sanitary regulations ordered for the purpose of safeguarding Oriente against the plague in not catching rats and disinfecting cars at stations.

The United States Marine-Hospital Service has cabled to Dr. Vonezdorf, its Havana representative, that it will allow first-class passengers to enter all United States ports without quarantine, provided he personally certifies that they have not been living in or been exposed to the infected area. Dr. Vonezdorf has declared the infected zone to be the entire old City of Havana, from Monserrate Street to the bay. Second-class passengers will be allowed to undergo quarantine here or at Hoffman Island.

Washington's action relieves several hundred Americans who have been waiting several days and will be able to leave for New York, Key West, or New Orleans. The Ward liner Havana, which was due to sail for New York with 250 passengers on Saturday, will sail to-morrow morning.

The plague situation is improving. One case is convalescent, and there are no suspects. No infection was found in several hundred rats examined at the Government laboratory, and the officials are confident the danger is over.

ROYALIST PLOT IN LISBON.

Troops There Were to Proclaim Monarchy When Frontier Was Crossed.

LISBON, (via the Frontier,) July 14.—The Government is now in possession of the complete plans of the royalists. These show that several regiments in the Lisbon garrison were in league with them, and it was arranged that these troops should march into the streets and proclaim the re-establishment of the monarchy on the night that Capt. Couceiro, the royalist leader, crossed the frontier. The rivalry between Couceiro and one of the principal leaders at Lisbon, however, caused the conspiracy to fall through.

Although the royalists have been defeated, the republican forces apparently are not having it all their own way, and the Government is exercising the most stringent censorship on foreign press dispatches. It is estimated that up to the present the royalists have lost 250 killed and 170 wounded. The republican loss is heavy, but is not known exactly, as the Minister of War refuses to make public the casualty lists.

Telegraph wires continue to be cut and bridges blown up, and troops are being dispatched by the Government for the north daily.

CHINESE CABINET BREAKS UP.

Minister of Finance and Four Other Members Quit.

PEKING, July 14.—The Minister of Finance, Hsiung Hsi-Ling, and four other Ministers resigned to-day. The Finance Minister is retiring in order to devote himself to the rehabilitation of the financial situation. He, together with the Premier and Chow Tszchi, comprise a special committee to deal with foreign loans.

When the situation is cleared up Chow Tszchi, who was formerly Acting Finance Minister, will become Finance Minister. The other retiring Ministers have resigned under pressure by their supporters in the provinces.

TROOP COLORS FOR ANCIENTS

Thousands Witness Honor Paid Bostonians by London Company.

LONDON, July 14.—The ceremony of trooping the colors, arranged in honor of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, was carried out at the headquarters of the Honorable Artillery Company of London this afternoon in the presence of many thousands.

The Bostonians had the position of honor in the parade, and joined in the march past Princess Christian, who, in the absence of Prince Christian, took the salute. The Americans, carrying the National flag and their own colors, headed the column, and were warmly cheered on all sides.

Baby's Body Abandoned.

The body of an infant, about four or five days old, which evidently had been dead for twenty-four hours, was found yesterday morning in a valise lying in a vacant lot at 584 Water Street by Charles Campbell, 13 years old, of 80 Montgomery Street, and Maurice Dugan, 15 years old, of 81 Montgomery Street. There were no marks of violence on the body.

Lake Freighter Sunk by Collision.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 14.—The freight steamer J. G. Grammer, owned by Frank Selver, Cleveland, was sunk in a collision with the freighter Northern Queen just north of Port Huron at 11 o'clock to-day. The boat sank in 26 feet of water. The crew was taken off in small boats. The J. G. Grammer was a wooden boat 418 feet long, built in 1892. The Northern Queen is also a wooden boat.

Arriving from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK (Southampton)—The Rev. and Mrs. Waldo A. Amos, H. W. Austin, L. F. Bound, C. D. Brackenridge, Miss Nellie Brown, Mrs. J. G. Cassatt, Miss E. M. Cassatt, Mrs. M. Chance, Joseph F. Collins, C. H. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dupoy, Miss C. E. Force, George Hazlehurst, James I. Hide, Mrs. M. C. Melvin, Miss A. O. Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker Nevin, R. Olivares, Mrs. H. S. Pearsons, Miss Celia Pearsons, Porter Sherman, Mrs. C. H. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Thompson, Miss Gwendoline Thompson, E. S. Trosdal, H. F. G. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wilson, Mrs. G. M. Young, W. N. Walmsley, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Giraud.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Joseph M. Adams, Miss F. Melis Aspinwall, Walter K. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Beveridge, Miss Rowena Bishop, Miss Edith L. Brooks, Dr. William Dey, Miss Lillian A. Comstock, Robert Easton, William T. Grund, Edward L. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Thomson, H. Scott Train, Thomas Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Riverside Yacht Club will give its second annual hodge-podge on Wednesday night at Riverside, Conn. The programme will include two burlesques written and staged by Theodore Liebler, Jr. One of them is billed as a problem play entitled "Q. E. D., Being a Dramatization of Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic, the Most Unpopular Book Ever Published," while the other is a rural play adapted to local conditions.

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. sails for New York on July 20. He has spent the greater part of the Summer with Pierre Loti and Judith Gautier, the authors of "The Daughter of Heaven."

"The Merry Countess" will open at the Casino Theatre on Thursday evening, Aug. 15.

Herbert Waterous, late of the Metropolitan Opera House, has been engaged by the de Koven Opera Company to sing the role of Will Scarlet in "Robin Hood" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, when the second Broadway run of the revival begins on Monday, Aug. 12, after a preliminary week at Atlantic City. Bessie Abott, who will sing the role of Maid Marian, sailed from Havre yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Rehearsals will begin immediately on her arrival.

The American Play Company announces the engagement of Florence Nash for an important part in Bayard Weiller's play, "Within the Law," which will open the Eltinge Theatre in September.

FIND KING SALMON'S HAUNTS.

500 Fishing Boats Gather at Forrester Island Feeding Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 14.—The feeding grounds of the Alaska salmon, unknown heretofore, even to David Starr Jordan, an authority on such subjects, have been discovered by Craig Miller, a salmon packer of Ketchikan.

Miller has succeeded in running the king salmon to their haunts above Forrester Island, sixteen miles west of Dall and Prince of Wales Island. His investigation proves that the king salmon drive and herd great schools of herring into shoals and inlets, between the rocky shores, eating them at will. For years the catch of king salmon has been diminishing. Cannerymen pay $1 each for them.

Five hundred fishing boats are now working about Forrester Island. The fishermen are making fortunes. Tents and cabins have been erected on the island. The catch is so enormous that the Federal officers in Alaska have intervened to regulate the traffic and prevent to extermination of the fish.

All foreigners have been warned away. Each gasoline boat is limited to fifteen fish daily.

J. M. MILLER DIES AT 102.

Wealthy Southerner Fed Troops During Civil War—Served in Army.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., July 14.—Jonathan M. Miller, 102, who was too old to fight for the South during the civil war, died here to-day. He bore arms one year and then decided he could help the South better by feeding the troops from his big plantations in South Carolina and Georgia, which he did.

Last June he believed he was dying, and wanted to die at the home of his son, Judge A. L. Miller, in this city. President Scott of the Georgia Railroad gave the wealthy Southerner his private car for the trip from Augusta to this city. He leaves many children and hundreds of grandchildren.

Charles Freeman Cantine.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 14.—Charles Freeman Cantine, County Judge of Ulster County, died at his home here this afternoon of pneumonia following typhoid and an attack of appendicitis. He became ill seven weeks ago while holding court, but declined to leave the bench until court adjourned for the day. He was born in Saugerties, N. Y., fifty-four years ago, and was the son of Peter Cantine and Sarah A. Starin. His remote ancestor, Moses Cantine, was one of the original settlers of Ulster County. He was educated at Rutgers and the Columbia Law School, served nine years as District Attorney, was elected County Judge in 1904, and re-elected two years ago.

He was twice married, and is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary E. Post of Brookhaven, and one daughter, Miss Agnes L. Cantine. He was a member of the University and Manhattan Clubs of New York, Holland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Huguenot Society, Kingston, Winnisook, Rondout, Saugerties, and Twaalfskill Clubs, and Trustee of the New York State Historical Association. In 1892-3 he was a member of the Republican State Committee.

Elizabeth Wenk May.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wenk May, the widow of Moses May, a charter member of the Ladies' Benevolent Association and a charter member and Honorary Director of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, died yesterday after a long illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, 265 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. May was born in Montreal, Aug. 21, 1845, the daughter of Wolfe and Julia Wenk. She was married to Moses May in New York City fifty years ago, and assisted him until his death, two years ago, in his philanthropic and charitable work. Mrs. May is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger, Mrs. Fernando Salinger, and Mrs. Simon Kirshbaum.

A. G. McVey.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—Adolphus G. McVey, one of the best-known yachting editors in this country, died at his home in Dorchester to-day at the age of 69. He had been in failing health since the death of his wife a short time ago. He was with The Boston Hearld as yachting editor until six years ago. Not only did he write of yachts, but he occasionally turned his hand to the designing of them.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM G. MAUL, for many years a member of the dry goods firm of Tootle, Maul & Co. of Omaha, Neb., died at Allenhurst, N. J., on Friday. His death is believed to have been caused by the shock he suffered during the fire that recently destroyed the Dunes, an Allenhurst hotel. Mr. Maul, who was an invalid, was in his bath, and had to be carried out of the hotel. He was 80 years old, and his home was in Montclair.

JEFFERSON HAYES DAVIS, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hayes Davis of Denver, Col., died in that city on Saturday. He was a great-grandson of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANNE HILL, widow of Manuel J. Hill, died at her home, 322A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mrs. Hill was 80 years old, and was a prominent member of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. She is survived by a daughter, a grandson, and a great-grandson.

Mrs. MINNIE H. BURNS, wife of Alexander S. Burns, a retired business man of 128 Fourth Street, Woodside, L. I., died in the German Hospital, this city, on Saturday. Mrs. Burns was a daughter of Montervill Jackson, one of the founders of the First National Bank of New York City. Mrs. Burns was 59 years old, and is survived by two sons and two daughters.

RUDOLPH HOROWITZ, a retired merchant, died at his home, 140 West 112th Street, on Saturday. He was 58 years old, and is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. ROSE HERZOG, wife of Solomon Herzog, a retired real estate dealer, died at her home, 944 Park Avenue, on Saturday. Mrs. Herzog is survived by her husband, three daughters, and one son.

Miss GLADYS M. STIVERS, whose father, the late Lewis S. Stivers, was editor and proprietor of the Middletown (N. Y.) Daily Times-Press, died on Saturday of typhoid fever at 180 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Miss Stivers was 20 years old, and a student in the art department of Adelphi College.

FRANK BARTH, a plumbing contractor, died at his home, 234 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was 31 years old, and leaves a wife, a daughter, three brothers, and one sister.

LOUIS F. HANSTEIN, Past Master of Schiller Lodge, F. and A. M., died at his home, 1,160 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. Mr. Hanstein was born in Germany 73 years ago, and has lived in Brooklyn for more than forty years. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and several grandchildren.

THEOPHILUS JOHNSTON, 82 years old, a veteran of the Confederate Army, died on Saturday at his home in East Orange. He was a native of Portsmouth, Va.

FEIST P. LANGFELD, aged 51, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., died yesterday of gangrene appendicitis. He is survived by three sisters, Mrs. M. Brooks, New York; Mrs. Pauline Haslacher, Wilkesbarre; Mrs. Solomon Goldsmith of Scranton, and three brothers, A. J. Langfeld, New York, and Solomon N. and Herman Langfeld, Wilkesbarre.

WILLIAM A. SAMMIS, for five years Tax Collector of White Plains, N. Y., twice Justice of the Peace, and proprietor of the Sound View Stock Farm, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home on Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains. Mr. Sammis was born in Flushing, L. I., 69 years ago. He is survived by his wife and four daughters.

CHARLES H. VAN ROBERTS, a son of the late Dr. Charles H. Van Roberts, died yesterday at his residence, in Highland, N. Y.

Mrs. SOPHIA HORSEY WHITE, one of the oldest residents of Albany County, died at her home, in Menands, N. Y., yesterday, in her eighty-sevent

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

When time has been had to throw into proper perspective the events of the past week in the financial markets, it will probably be to the monetary situation that will be assigned the largest share of the responsibility in bringing about the decline in prices which were registered on the Stock Exchange. The influence of the deficiency in the reserves of the New York banks reported a week ago last Saturday was not confined to this market alone, but extended to the London market where it was an influence in advancing discount rates, which in turn found reflection as one of the factors in the further declines which occurred in investment securities, notably consols. That deficit made necessary readjustments, which included the shifting of funds employed on the Stock Exchange, and it was entirely natural that the situation thus presented should have caused an easing tendency in prices. The decline was doubtless carried further than the actual necessities of the case called for by operations for the Fall on the part of traders, a large body of whom were bearishly inclined. The fact that the deficiency in reserves was recognized to be the result of purely temporary conditions did not of itself deprive the temporary strain on the money market of influence on security values. The fact remained that the inflow of new money into Stock Exchange speculation ceased, and that some of that which had been employed in such operations had to be withdrawn. Neither did it avail anything as against the influence of a tightened monetary situation to dwell on the fact that the unscientific method which prevails in the handling of our public revenues was largely responsible for the cash withdrawals from the banks which forced their reserves below the required percentage. So rapid was the progress of the readjustment last week that a surplus of over $10,000,000 took the place of the previous week's deficit of $5,400,000.

To the extent, therefore, to which this monetary situation was the main factor in depressing prices, last week's declines may be regarded as a temporary incident. There were other matters, however, which had their share in influencing the market unfavorably, and some of these cannot be regarded as of the same temporary character as the shortage of bank reserves and the coincident increase in money rates. Thus, for instance, the conditions surrounding the railroads are of far-reaching consequence. It would not do, of course, to look upon the situation confronting the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul as due exclusively to the rate situation and the high cost of operation which face the railroads of the country as a whole, but those factors had their part in creating the situation which found reflection last week in the decline of this stock to below par to the accompaniment of reports that the dividend reduced last Spring from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent. might be further reduced at the next dividend declaration. The dividend even at the reduced rate does not appear to have been nearly earned, yet admittedly the action to be taken in respect to the distribution to the stockholders lies within the discretion of the Directors, and their decision cannot be foreshadowed. The fact remains, however, that the weakness in this stock, which so long held a high place among the railroad issues paying 7 per cent., had much influence upon stock market sentiment. The effect of this influence was naturally enough increased by the gathering this past week of the Board of Arbitrators, who are to discuss the question of the granting of an increase in wages to the engineers on the railroads of the most important traffic section of the country. There were some indications, too, that the earnings of the railroads this month were not keeping up the gain in gross receipts which had been reported during recent weeks, but it was still too early to obtain any very definite idea of the current volume of railroad traffic. This, though, is but one-half of the picture which last week's conditions presented, for side by side with the discussion of a possible cut in the St. Paul dividend there was being discussed the probability of an increase in the dividend on the preferred stock of the Southern Railway, and it was believed, too, that the arbitration into which the railroads were entering in respect to the wage demands of their engineers would be conducted along lines which would prove fruitful of a much clearer public appreciation of the true position of the railroads from which much good could eventually come. The public at large has the very greatest interest in the maintenance of the fullest possible railroad efficiency, and whenever the point may be reached at which it seems clear that a continuance of the tendency toward lower rates and toward higher cost of operation threatens the stability of the railroad situation, the public, it seems entirely reasonable to suppose, will recognize its own concern in such a handling of the railroad problem as will permit of satisfactory profits without which the railroads cannot fully meet the task assigned to them.

From another point of view the news of the week contained elements of considerable encouragement in respect to the railroad outlook. They are, of course, very directly interested in the size of the crops, and what last week's information suggested in this connection was that the yields this year will be very considerably above those of 1911. The July crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture last week showed an excellent promise for corn and a very fair outlook for the total wheat crop, and the supplemental report on the outlook of the crops as a whole indicated that the conditions on July 1 this year were 5.9 per cent. above those prevailing at this date a year ago. They were, it is true, slightly below the average at that date in recent years, but the comparison which will have most direct effect upon business sentiment and which will stand out most prominently in actual results will be that with the outcome of last year's farming. In this month a year ago the crops suffered severe deterioration. So far in the present month conditions as a whole have apparently improved instead of going back, and there is much more reason for hoping this year that the July 1 indications will be realized than there was, as the event showed, for entertaining the same hope a year ago. The five principal grain crops promise a yield of more than 500,000,000 bushels above last year's final returns, and the aggregate increase in the value of the crops over those of a year ago, if present indications are realized, will be very large. There is little ground, then, for expressing anything but satisfaction with the season's prospects regarding the crops. If these are realized, business cannot fail to profit greatly.

The financial community was prepared for a decrease in the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation and for an increase in the stocks of copper in the hands of producers, but the statements of both of these items were favorable beyond expectation. Copper stocks decreased further instead of increasing, and the unfilled orders of the principal producers in the steel trade showed an increase of some 56,000 tons, as of July 1, compared with the beginning of the previous month. What is more, the inflow of new orders since the beginning of this month have exceeded the expectations of the trade, and there are signs that the normal recession in activity during the Summer months will be less pronounced than manufacturers have anticipated. When the balance of the week's events is struck, it is found that the incidents which appear to bear out the expectation of an expanding movement in business outweigh the factors which seem of contrary influence. It is not forgotten, of course, that the country has this year to make choice of a President, but it is plain from the current course of Wall Street discussion that politics are becoming less and less of a factor in shaping business and financial sentiment. Some, it is true, express uneasiness over the tariff situation, which the facts hardly seem to warrant, but many more than are laying stress on this element in the political outlook are insisting that business must and will go its way with but very little check on the score of this being a Presidential year.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

DEPRESSION IN LONDON.

Liquidation Is Heavy and Consols Reach a Lower Level.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 14.—The stock market was depressed and inactive all the week, no life was visible, and scarcely any business was done.

Several reasons are advanced for this sluggishness. Some blame the political unrest at home, and others the political uncertainties abroad, but the heavy tone of the market was mainly due to the fact that it has not yet recovered from the effects of the recent heavy liquidation.

The continuous liquidation in railway debentures and other high-class securities, together with the prospect that many new loans will soon be making their appearance, still further affected consols, which reached the lowest level during the week. The uncertainty regarding the Government's expected sinking fund purchases was also partly responsible for the extreme depression in consols.

WALL STREET AFFECTS PARIS.

All Departments Irregular and Operators Shun New Commitments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14.—There was no change for the better in Bourse sentiment last week. The unsettled and backing and filling market in Wall Street is for Paris the uncertain factor, which partly explains the recent big fluctuations in Rios and other copper stocks.

Although money for the fortnightly settlement is expected to be fairly cheap, business is as scarce as ever, the tendency being one of pronounced irregularity in all departments.

Operators have been unwilling to enter on new commitments in view of the holidays.

MORE CHEERFUL IN BERLIN.

Good Crop Outlook and Easy Money Are Leading Factors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Boerse showed a better feeling last week, due to the excellent German crop outlook, favorable reports about the meeting of the Kaiser and the Czar at Battiselport, and the continuing comparatively easy situation in the money market.

Good reports about the German and American iron outlook were also a factor.

The week's close was quieter, but advances were fairly maintained in most lines.

HEAT DRIVES LABOR FROM STEEL MILLS

Rush of Midsummer Orders Makes Situation Acute in Pittsburgh District.

NOW PAYING HIGHER WAGES

Crude Steelmakers Refuse to Quote Prices on Early Deliveries—Coke Situation Unsettled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Contrary to expectations, a rush of midsummer bookings has appeared in the steel trade. The mills, already overloaded with Summer rolling schedules, had not anticipated any distinct midsummer buying movement, at least not until well along into August. The development of the last two weeks means that the steelmakers will be worse pushed with specifications for prompt deliveries through August and September than they are at present.

The Carnegie Steel Company has bought 10,000 to 15,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron, for delivery between now and Aug. 1. About the opening of the month it was believed the Carnegie company would be compelled to go into the open market for some Bessemer pig iron. A week ago it was understood the necessity had passed and the Steel Corporation's Pittsburgh district furnaces would be able to keep pace with the mills for the remainder of the month. It is now believed the Steel Corporation is preparing to drive its mills harder through August than during July. Every effort is being made by the Steel Corporation in this district to rejuvenate old, run-down plants, to take care of a share of the tonnage that will be specified during the coming six weeks.

The labor situation has grown worse, with the advent of the terrific heat of the last ten days. Desertions from the mill crews have been frequent, prostrations almost as numerous, and it has been impossible to keep up the full complement of men at any of the larger plants. Two or three of the Steel Corporation plants, where the work in hot weather is unusually severe, adopted the expedient of cutting the usual turns in two, operating two hours to the heat instead of four, which, though it reuced tonnage about one-third, was considered better than running all day on regular schedules with ragged and exhausted crews. The hot weather has had the effect of driving from the mills much of the extra help which was pressed into service since the rush began, and employment agents are once more scouring the Middle West for skilled and unskilled labor.

In the iron mills, where there is an even severer strain on men in hot weather than at the steel plants, the situation has reached almost famine proportions, the demand for bar iron and puddling mill products having pyramided during the last month or six weeks. The Pittsburgh and Western mills, however, expect some help in this situation in the extraordinarily high wage rate established in the new iron mill scales adopted July 1, together with the rapidly advancing selling price of bar iron, which governs the sliding features of the majority of the union mill scales.

Under the July settlement of the bar iron wages, completed on Friday, the men are entitled by the sliding scale to $5.85 a ton for puddling, as against the June rate of $5.37. The settlement showed the average realized price of bar iron on flat sales to have advanced from 1.15c to 1.25c, mill. As this wage rate is considerably more favorable than the rates paid in the East, it is believed the Western mills will be able to draw from Eastern labor markets.

The leading makers of crude steel are filled up to the point where they are refusing to quote prices on early delivery business on billets and sheet bars. On the other hand, producers do not feel justified in quoting prices for fourth quarter deliveries since the price situation is not shaped up for the closing months of the year. There have been few shutdowns of Western finishing mills because of failure of deliveries of crude steel, but many finished product producers are worrying over the slim chances of getting additional supplies on contract to eke out the tonnages they have under engagement for the third quarter, which are unquestionably insufficient. The shortage in crude steel, in acute form, will not come until the latter part of August or early September.

A poll of the Connellsville coke regions to-day shows virtually all the heavy producers of furnace coke in the region standing pat at $2.50, oven, for last half coke. This, notwithstanding the reports in Pittsburgh in the closing days of the week that the $2.50 price had been broken on contract, and that prompt coke was to be had at $2.20 to $2.35. Additional lots of spot furnace coke sold yesterday at $2.30 for delivery the coming week. The brokers declared the coke was from Connellsville, while the officers of the Coke Producers' Association declared they could not locate the seller.

The shortage of prompt coke at furnace yards is still apparent, although not as severe as it was last Sunday. Railroads confirm that coke has come in from Connellsville during the last three days consigned to brokers who are known to have been selling spot supplies at less than $2.35, and the furnace operators confess to the belief that some of the merchant coke producers of the Connellsville field are "playing both ends" in the present fight.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Collector's Decision Stands If Importer Makes Erroneous Claims.

The Collector at Washington, D. C., has been instructed by the Board of United States General Appraisers to reliquidate partially the entries of Woodward & Lothrop, based on the evidence and a stipulation made by the counsel for the Government and the importers. The merchandise in question included vanity and stamp cases, coin holders, silver pencils, and other articles of utility, which were returned for duty at rates equivalent to 85 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 448 of the present tariff act; also booklets composed of metal and set with imitation jet, as well as brooches, ornaments, hairpins, and combs, composed in chief value of black paste or imitation jet, which were returned at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

All of these goods, it was contended, were dutiable at 45 per cent. under Paragraphs 109 or 199, and to this extent the protests were sustained. In regard to ladies' handbags, composed of sterling and German silver mesh and valued at more than $2 a dozen, the board found that the Collector's assessment of 85 per cent. was correct. Concerning small miniature knives to hang on the end of chains and lorgnettes, the board also considered 85 per cent. the proper rate of duty, as the importers had failed to make the proper claims in their protests, and that while the Collector's decision was erroneous it must stand undisturbed.

Berg Brothers were unsuccessful in their contention before the board that an importation of metal safety and hairpins should come in at a lower rate of duty than that assessed by the Government. Under the provisions of Paragraph 193 of the tariff act of 1897, Collector Loeb regarded the merchandise as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for," and considered the correct rate of duty as 45 per cent. The pins, it was contended, were dutiable at 85 per cent. under Paragraph 188 as hairpins, safety pins, &c., "not plated." The board found that the pins were plated, and held that the words "not plated" in the paragraph cited operated so as to exclude such pins as those in question.

The merchandise covered by the protest of Bartley Brothers & Hall consisted of leather, on which the Collector had assessed duty at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 451, and was claimed to have been dutiable at 5 per cent. under the first provision of that paragraph or at 7½ per cent. under Paragraph 450. The testimony showed that the leather was made from the hides of cattle and tanned with a natural grain, but after tanning was subjected to an embossing process by means of a roller press, being known then as long grain leather. In accordance with a previous decision the protest was overruled.

TO INVESTORS and others contemplating the purchase or sale of investment securities, we are glad to offer the facilities of our Investment and Statistical Departments.

Our *July Circular* contains suggestions of several issues of bonds and notes **yielding up to 6%.** Copy may be had upon request.

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Civil Engineer. New York City.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.
LOST—Certificates Nos. 90,349 and B90,707, each for 10 preferred shares, in the name of Jesse Mary Chambers; transfer of the shares has been stopped. Any communication should be made to Messrs. Child & Co., 1 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.
LOST—Certificate No. L15,691 for 10 shares in the name of Jesse Mary Chambers; transfer of the shares has been stopped. Any communication should be made to Messrs. Child & Co., 1 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society 4½%
A savings institution founded in 1883 under the N. Y. State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 31st earn from Aug. 1st. Write for Booklet A, or start at once.
38 Park Row, New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 6, 1912, for Contract 79, for the construction of blow-offs from the Elmsford and Bryn Mawr steel-pipe siphons of the Catskill aqueduct. The ELMSFORD BLOW-OFF includes about 2,400 feet of concrete conduit 2½ by 3½ feet inside diameter, and about 1,200 feet of 18 and 24 inch vitrified pipe. The BRYN MAWR BLOW-OFF includes about 5,400 feet of open channel lined with concrete, and a sub-surface headworks structure. The work is located in the town of Greenburg and the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS,
President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS.

Nine Advances Affect Cost of Living and Fourteen Declines.

There was an equal number of advancing and declining commodity prices in the New York and nearby markets last week, according to Dun's list of wholesale quotations. Forty-four prices showed variation from the previous week, twenty-two having declined and the same number advanced. Twenty-three of the changes directly or indirectly affected foodstuffs, fourteen of the declines and nine of the advances having had more or less bearing on the present cost of living. Drugs, oils and turpentine contributed half of the remaining declines, the others having been noted in metals, leather and hops. The major part of the remaining advances were on metals, burlaps, hemp and jute. Drugs and hides accounted for the rest. All but five of the declining commodities were quoted at prices higher than those of a year ago, while only two of the advances showed lower figures than in 1911.

Summing the week up briefly, the flour and provision markets showed the greatest weakness and the metal market the greatest strength. Drugs and chemicals were unusually steady. Hides and leather were also firm. Building materials, cotton goods, boots and shoes, lumber, paper, wool, woollen goods and tobacco showed no recession from values of the previous week.

The changes, with comparative prices in the previous week and last year, follow:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
ADVANCES.			
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch	.067	.066	.052
Burlap, 8-ounce, 40-inch	.0535	.0525	.0385
Cheese, f. c., special.	.15¼	.15	.13
Oil lemon	$1.75	$1.60	$1.30
Corn, No. 2, mixed	.82⅜	.81½	.70⅝
Hemp, Manila, cur., spot	.07⅜	.06⅝	.05⅝
Hemp, superior seconds, spot	.06⅛	.06	.05⅛
Hides, Colorado	.15⅝	.15½	.14½
Hides, branded, cows	.15⅝	.15½	.14
Jute, spot, old crop	.0465	.0456	.053
Pig iron, Foundry No. 2, Philadelphia	15.75	15.50	15.00
Steel bars, Pittsburgh	1.25	1.20	1.25
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	2.25	2.15	1.40
Spelter, New York	.0725	.0715	.058
Lead, New York	.04¾	.04½	.04½
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.15	7.10	6.45
Sheep, live, Chicago	3.25	3.10	2.60
Short ribs, sides, loose, new	10.45	10.40	7.75
Chicago			
Nutmegs, 105s-110s	.14	.13¼	.11⅝
Ginger, Cochin	.08¾	.08⅝	.09¼
Pepper, white	.20	.19	.15¼
Turnips, rutabagas	1.12	.75	.75
DECLINES.			
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14⅜	.14⅝	.18½
Eggs, Western, firsts	.19	.19½	.15
Peaches, Cal., standard, dried	.06¼	.06½	.07½
Opium, jobbing lots	$6.25	$6.40	$6.25
Flour, Spring patent, new crop	5.40	5.50	5.00
Flour, Winter patent, new crop	5.65	5.90	4.60
Flour, Winter clear, new crop	4.70	4.75	3.45
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.15½	1.17⅝	.93
Oats, No. 2 white	.53½	.56	.53½
Hops, New York State, prime	.33	.35	.31
Belting butts, No. 1, heavy	.47	.48	.43
Copper, lake, New York	.17½	.17⅝	.12⅝
Tin, New York	.44⅝	.46	.42¼
Oil, cod, Newfoundland	.50	.55	.57
Oil, linseed, city, raw	.75	.79	.87
Peas, Scotch, choice	4.85	4.95	4.70
Beef, live, Chicago	5.60	5.75	4.85
Lard, prime stmd., Chi.	10.60	10.75	8.90
Pork, mess, Chicago	18.00	18.87½	16.00
Pepper, Singapore, blk.	.11½	.11⅝	.09⅛
Sugar, raw, Muscovado	3.80	3.87	3.75
Turpentine	.47	.48	.57

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCK IN THE WEEK ENDED JULY 13. TOTAL SALES, 2,325,945 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 13. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 13, '12.
245	235	205	Apr. 3	200	Mar. 27	200	210	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '12	3	Q	205	205	205	205	240	180
..	..	2⅜	May 14	1⅜	May 29	1½	1⅝	— ½	Allis-Chalmers cfs., 1st assessment paid	100	17,040,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
..	..	6	May 14	4½	June 28	4	5½	..	Allis-Chalmers pf., 1st assessment paid	100	13,554,100	..	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	200
71⅝	44⅜	88	June 6	60	Feb. 1	80⅜	80⅝	— 3	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 27, '12	1	Q	83	83	79⅝	80⅜	68⅝	226,400
63⅜	46	63⅝	Mar. 22	58½	Feb. 26	60	61¼	— 1½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	July 15, '12	1	Q	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	58½	1,200
105	99½	104¼	Mar. 20	100⅛	July 8	98	100⅛	— ⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,105,600	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..	100
39⅝	39⅝	76	Mar. 20	53	Feb. 26	72½	72½	— 1½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	May 15, '12	1¼	Q	74	74	71⅞	72¾	58½	22,850
101	92½	101¼	June 20	97	Apr. 3	98½	99	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	99	99	99	99	..	10
138	122½	141	June 14	130	Jan. 2	135½	142¾	..	American Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	June 29, '12	1¾	Q	140	140	140	140	..	100
12½	8⅞	43	May 11	11¼	Feb. 1	36½	36¼	— 1⅝	American Can Co.	100	41,238,300	..	..	..	34⅜	36	33½	36½	10⅜	62,800
93¼	77	121½	May 11	90⅝	Feb. 1	117½	118	+ ⅛	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	117	118½	116	117½	86⅞	7,619
58¼	42⅜	61⅜	Apr. 9	49⅝	Feb. 1	57	58	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	½	Q	58	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	56⅝	6,118
120	118	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	116	118	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	117⅞	117⅞	116⅝	116⅝	117⅞	217
..	..	34	July 2	31¾	June 14	32½	33½	— 1	American Cities	100	16,284,700	..	..	..	33½	33½	33	33	..	1,150
..	..	83⅜	June 20	78¼	June 25	78¾	79	— 1	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	8	SA	79¼	79¼	78¾	78¾	..	260
..	..	98	June 28	95½	Jan. 3	95	96	..	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	..	..	..	95½	96	95½	96	..	510
..	..	111	July 2	100¼	July 11	108½	111¾	..	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	109½	109½	109½	109½	..	100
62⅜	41⅝	87¼	May 3	45½	Jan. 19	51⅞	51⅞	— 2	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	53½	53¾	51½	51⅞	58½	1,900
105½	92	99¼	Feb. 13	95	Jan. 19	96⅝	100	— 2	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '12	3	SA	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	102	200
5	3½	6½	May 16	3	Feb. 19	4⅞	5	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	5¼	5½	6	5	..	235
25⅜	16½	30⅜	May 20	18	Jan. 2	25	26	— 2	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,043,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	26⅜	26⅜	25	25	25⅜	1,925
12⅜	..	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	13	13¼	— 1	American Linseed Co.	100	19,750,000	..	..	..	14	14	12½	13½	10⅞	2,625
84½	26½	45	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	35	35½	— 2	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00	1¾	..	36⅝	37¼	34½	35	31½	1,500
45½	32¼	44⅜	Apr. 9	31⅜	Feb. 27	41¼	41½	— 2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	43½	43¾	41	41	41	3,900
5⅝	3	19	June 20	4⅜	Jan. 10	16	17	— 1½	American Malt Corporation	100	5,722,300	..	..	..	17¼	17½	16¼	16¼	5⅝	910
43⅜	31½	62⅜	June 27	42	Jan. 6	59	61	— 1½	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,722,100	May 2, '12	2	SA	62½	62½	60½	60½	79	1,800
83⅞	58⅜	89⅜	Mar. 23	87⅞	Feb. 1	81⅜	81½	— 3½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	84	84⅝	80⅝	80⅝	53,900	5,270
108½	95¾	104½	Jan. 2	102⅝	Jan. 3	104	107½	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	106	106	107¼	107½	107½	800
325	225	176	July 1	123	Mar. 6	163½	168	— 4¾	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '12	2½	Q	163	169	162	163⅝	..	18
105	96	111	Jan. 20	102½	Jan. 16	106	111	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	1,315,300	July 1, '12	1½	Q	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..	190
62½	25	39½	May 11	26	Jan. 19	35¼	36	..	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,600	May 15, '11	1¼	..	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	39⅜	5,450
122⅜	112¼	133½	May 13	114⅜	Jan. 12	127	127¼	— 8	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '12	1¾	Q	129	129½	128⅝	127	119¾	150
113¾	111	123¾	June 3	121¾	Jan. 2	121	122	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	121	121	121	121	..	4,819
153⅜	131½	146⅜	Mar. 25	137⅜	Jan. 2	144¾	145	— ⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	328,324,800	July 15, '12	2	Q	145¼	145⅝	144⅜	144⅝	138½	26,910
..	..	224½	July 1	241¾	Jan. 11	292	293	—16	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	June 1, '12	2½	Q	305	305	285	292	..	1,575
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19	101¼	Jan. 11	104½	105	— ⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,104,700	July 1, '12	1½	Q	105	106	104¼	104⅝	..	200
36½	25½	31	May 17	25¾	Feb. 7	27	29	— 2	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	27½	27½	27	27	31⅜	200
96¾	83¼	94½	Mar. 21	88	Feb. 7	89	90½	— ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	90	90½	90	90¼	91¾	1,100
34½	24½	42	May 2	25¾	Jan. 3	25½	26	— 1½	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	26	26½	25¾	26	26	22,500
41¾	29	45¼	June 21	34	Feb. 1	40	40¾	— 1⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	108,312,500	Apr. 17, '12	50c	Q	41¾	41⅞	39¾	40⅛	39¾	22,500
108	106½	126	July 10	105½	Feb. 1	125	126	..	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,967,600	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	126	126	123½	123¾	..	255
116⅝	99⅞	110⅜	Apr. 8	103½	Feb. 1	107¼	107½	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	170,176,000	June 1, '12	1½	Q	108⅝	108⅞	107⅞	107⅞	112½	16,120
105½	100¾	104¼	Feb. 10	101⅜	Jan. 2	102¼	103	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,189,500	Feb. 1, '12	2½	SA	103	103	102⅝	103	106	445
130¼	117	143⅛	Apr. 9	133⅜	Jan. 10	138⅝	139	— ½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,745,200	July 10, '12	2½	SA	139	140	138½	139	111¾	925
..	..	80¼	June 28	68	Jan. 3	55⅝	58	+ 3¼	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	30,000,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	58½	58½	55½	55¾	..	2,600
107	108¼	108½	June 17	102¾	Feb. 2	105¾	106	+ ¾	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	106	106	105⅞	106⅜	..	595
109⅝	93½	112⅝	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	108⅛	108¼	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '12	2	SA	108⅝	108⅝	107⅛	108	109⅝	4,925
2⅛	1¼	2⅜	Apr. 26	⅞	Mar. 23	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	100
38½	26	42	Apr. 29	27⅜	Feb. 27	34⅞	35	— 2⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	..	..	..	37½	37½	34	35⅜	33⅜	3,700
66⅜	54	74⅜	May 9	67	Feb. 27	67½	68	— 3⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,998,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅜	..	70	70	65¾	67⅜	62¾	2,900
84¼	64¾	94½	July 2	76¾	Jan. 3	91½	91⅝	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	44,854,700	July 1, '12	1¼	Q	93	93	91	91⅛	80,300	30,300
148¼	129	145⅜	May 16	137½	Mar. 21	141½	144	— ⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	July 1, '12	2½	Q	143¼	143¼	142⅞	142⅞	148	300
10⅝	8	11¾	May 15	8	Jan. 22	8¾	10	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	..	20
126	100	117	July 8	105	Jan. 16	115	118½	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '12	2½	SA	117	117	116	116	..	200
247	195⅝	270	May 16	226½	Mar. 4	263½	263½	— 3⅝	CANADIAN PACIFIC	100	180,000,000	June 29, '12	2½	Q	266⅝	267	262	263¼	243	18,380
33⅜	18⅜	28¼	Apr. 22	16½	Feb. 27	24¾	25⅜	— 2½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,580,100	..	..	..	27	27	24⅝	24⅝	30¼	2,330
105	91½	95⅜	Apr. 22	80	Feb. 27	92	94	— 1⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	38,277,800	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	93	95	93	95	100⅝	435
320	260	305	Apr. 27	305	Jan. 9	310	355	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,488,800	July 1, '12	2	Q	371½	371¾	371½	371¾	..	30
120	115	121½	Jan. 25	115¼	Jan. 8	112	119	..	Central & South American Telegraph	100	10,000,000	July 9, '12	1¾	Q	112	112	112	112	..	15
80⅜	68⅜	81⅝	Apr. 11	68¼	Feb. 1	79½	79¾	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	June 29, '12	1¾	Q	80¼	80¼	78¼	79½	82¾	9,150
31½	15	24¼	Apr. 2	17	Jan. 25	18	22	+ 2	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	20	20	20	20	..	100
25¼	17¼	20½	Apr. 8	16⅜	July 12	16	17	— 1⅜	Chicago Great Western	100	45,145,400	..	..	..	17	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	22½	2,700
49¼	35⅛	39½	Apr. 8	31⅞	July 12	32	33¼	— 1½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,100	..	..	..	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	44⅜	990
133½	103⅝	112⅝	Apr. 8	99⅛	July 13	100⅝	100⅝	— 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	16,344,700	Mar. 1, '12	2½	SA	105	105	99⅜	100½	126½	56,600
155½	141	146	Jan. 2	140¼	July 12	140	142¼	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	141	141	140¼	140¼	158⅜	800
150½	138¼	145	Apr. 26	134½	July 12	140	142¼	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	July 1, '12	1¾	Q	137¼	137⅜	134½	135⅝	147⅜	2,380
144	130¼	144	Jan. 3	128	June 6	125	130	— 3	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '12	3½	SA	128	128	128	128	..	100
27½	16½	35¾	June 21	25	Jan. 15	29⅞	30	— 2¼	Chino Copper	5	3,849,610	..	..	..	32¾	32¾	29⅝	29⅝	23¾	21,245
36⅜	23	34¾	Apr. 10	22⅝	Feb. 28	28½	29	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,233,200	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	30¾	30¾	28⅝	28⅝	35	2,600
90	45	45	Feb. 2	38½	June 20	38	41	+ 2	Colorado Southern	100	30,345,000	Dec. 30, '11	2	A	39	39	39	39	56	100
148¼	128¾	146	Mar. 28	138¼	Feb. 17	142½	144	— 1¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	June 15, '12	1½	Q	143¼	145	142¾	142¾	146	18,900
15⅜	9⅝	17½	Apr. 24	10	Jan. 16	14⅝	15	— ⅞	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,763,100	..	..	..	15½	15½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	2,325
85	73	87	Apr. 24	76¼	Jan. 3	80	81½	— 3½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	July 15, '12	1 2-3	Q	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾	81	400
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	166	167	— 1⅜	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	42,503,000	June 20, '12	2¼	Q	167	167	166	166¾	171¾	1,700
55	17⅜	24	Mar. 27	18¼	July 12	18⅜	19¼	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	18½	19	18½	18½	28¾	400
74	36⅜	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	35	35½	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,773,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	57¾	150
75½	60½	70	May 12	61½	Apr. 2	68	71	+ ½	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	June 1, '12	1½	Q	70	70	70	70	..	1,825
33½	29	34¾	Apr. 8	28	Feb. 5	31½	31¾	— 1¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,809,200	Apr. 30, '12	½	Q	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	36½	1,000
15⅝	9	11⅞	May 16	8¼	Mar. 4	8	8½	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	9½	9½	8½	8½	..	1,000
30⅛	17⅛	23	May 15	16	Mar. 8	..	21	— 5	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	21¾	22	18	18	26	830
38⅝	27¼	39½	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	33¼	33½	— 1⅜	ERIE	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	33⅜	34⅜	33¼	33⅜	36⅝	29,800
61¼	45⅝	57⅞	Apr. 11	50¼	Feb. 3	51	51⅝	— 2	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '07	2	..	52⅜	52⅜	50⅝	51	58⅝	2,300
49⅜	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	41½	42	— ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	43	43	43	43	47⅞	300
66½	37	50	July 2	37¼	Jan. 23	44	49	— ⅝	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '12	1½	Q	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	..	100
135	104½	160	July 13	128	Jan. 2	157½	165	+10	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,558,900	June 1, '12	1½	Q	153	160	153	160	..	310
108	109¾	111	Feb. 13	100¼	Mar. 30	110	111	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	July 1, '12	1½	Q	110	110	110	110	..	180
168¾	142	181¾	July 2	155	Jan. 2	177¼	177⅝	— 3	General Electric Co.	100	77,659,200	July 15, '12	2	Q	179¼	179¼	178¼	177	161¾	6,300
51⅝	35	38¾	Apr. 9	30	Feb. 26	31	34	+ 1½	General Motors	100	15,501,700	..	..	..	32½	34	32½	33½	..	800
86⅝	74½	82	Apr. 8	70¼	May 3	75½	76	+ ½	General Motors pf.	100	15,516,300	May 1, '12	4 1-12	SA	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	..	100
7⅞	5½	5	May 15	3⅞	Jan. 3	4	4	— ⅛	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	Apr. 30, '12	50c	Q	4	4½	4	4	5⅝	6,850
140	119	138½	July 5	126	Jan. 15	132¼	133⅝	— 2¾	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	May 1, '12	1¾	Q	137⅜	138	133	133½	135	27,603
63⅜	38⅜	45¼	July 3	36	Jan. 31	42	42½	— 2¼	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.		1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	43¼	44	41¾	41¾	60⅜	7,930
..	..	62⅜	June 14	53	July 11	53	53½	— 4⅝	Guggenheim Exploration	28	16,098,000	July 1, '12	62½c	Q	58	58	53	53¼	..	15,830
87½	81¾	96½	May 24	84¼	Mar. 9	95	97	— 1	HOMESTAKE MINING	100	21,840,000	June 25, '12	50c	M	95¼	95½	95½	95¼	..	100
147	132	141¾	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	127	129	— 1½	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,286,000	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	128¼	129½	127	127	144	2,300
..	..	20⅛	June 7	18¼	June 3	18⅜	18⅝	— 1⅛	Inspiration Con. Copper	20	14,457,880	..	..	..	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18½	..	4,300
20⅜	13½	22	July 2	16⅜	Jan. 3	20¼	20¼	— 1⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,418,500	..	..	..	21⅜	21⅜

Increase Your Income

You can do so with **ABSOLUTE SAFETY** by purchasing the bonds of this company. Its business is the acquisition of **NEW YORK REAL ESTATE** for the income from **PERMANENT OWNERSHIP.** The safety of principal and large profits therefrom are proven by a record of sixteen years of increasing prosperity. It offers:

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Exchangeable at maturity (10 years) for stock and Income Bonds sharing in FULL PROFITS and ownership of surplus.

Largest ratio of assets over liabilities of any Realty Co.

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ASSETS . . . $3,500,000
CAP. & SURPLUS . . $2,500,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

5½% IS WHAT YOUR MONEY WILL EARN IN GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. We have amounts from $500 to $100,000.

Our booklet "A" explains. Sent upon request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND SECURED GOLD NOTES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under Trust Agreement between Bethlehem Steel Company and said The Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 1, 1909, that Notes of the above issue, to the amount of $58,000, face value, numbered:

6 8 53 71 148 156 273 276 329
358 417 494 515 516 530 609 626 952
1055 1259 1635 1649 1700 2489 2544 2581 2613
2621 2809 3118 3179 3301 3313 3374 3513 3558
3619 3620 3851 3862 3868 4026 4715 5243 5313
5344 5526 6179 6181 6182 6260 6296 6381 6395
6602 6806 7353 7462

have been drawn by lot, for redemption on the 19th day of August, 1912, for account of the Sinking Fund, at the price of one hundred and two and one-half (102½) per centum of the face value thereof and accrued interest, upon which date interest thereon will cease, and the holders thereof are hereby notified and required to deliver said Notes, with all unmatured coupons attached, to the undersigned, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or after the said 19th day of August, for redemption, for the purposes of said Sinking Fund, at the price above mentioned.

Dated New York, July 5, 1912.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT SINKING FUND SECURED GOLD NOTES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1909:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, under Trust Agreement between Bethlehem Steel Company and said The Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 1, 1909, that Notes of the above issue, to the amount of $58,000,000, face value, numbered 135, 187, 275, 342, 536, 553, 578, 678, 704, 976, 981, 1040, 1200, 1229, 1285, 1368, 1507, 1524, 1533, 1688, 1697, 1702, 1798, 2101, 2149, 2154, 2240, 2471, 2530, 2697, 3016, 3094, 3449, 3901, 4083, 4238, 4350, 4393, 4463, 4568, 4748, 5051, 5072, 5117, 5418, 5510, 5917, 5958, 6152, 6216, 6527, 6587, 6681, 6779, 7064, 7133, 7196, 7285, have been drawn by lot, for redemption, on the 22d day of July, 1912, for account of the Sinking Fund, at the price of one hundred and two and one-half (102½) per centum of the face value thereof and accrued interest, upon which date interest thereon will cease, and the holders thereof are hereby notified and required to deliver said Notes, with all unmatured coupons attached, to the undersigned, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or after said 22d day of July, for redemption, for the purposes of said Sinking Fund, at the price above mentioned.

Dated New York, May 20, 1912.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, SUCCESSOR-TRUSTEE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws, and the amendments thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, New York, N. Y., to present the same to the undersigned, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and make legal proof thereof at the office of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, 12th floor, Times Building, New York City, N. Y., on or before October 15th, 1912.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR.,
Superintendent of Banks.

Dated July 15th, 1912.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY, DATED APRIL 1, 1902:

The undersigned trustees, under authority of said mortgage referred to, desire under authority of said above referred to, desire to expend the sum of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents ($31,988.39) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can be made on or before August 2, 1912, in their opinion be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, 60 Broadway, on or before August 2, 1912.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

By COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Successor,
By WILLARD V. KING, President.

New York, July 8, 1912.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELOIT WATER WORKS COMPANY, DATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1893:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the outstanding First Consolidated Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Beloit Water Works Company, issued under and secured by a mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1893, have been called for payment and redemption on the 1st day of August, 1912, and on and from said date the interest on the said bonds shall cease and determine, and the coupons representing such future interest shall be void and of no force or effect.

BELOIT WATER, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Dated July 10th, 1912.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 32 Lombard Street, E. C.

Capital and Surplus . $23,000,000
Deposits 190,000,000

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

71 Broadway, New York City, July 1, 1912.

The firm of HALSTED & HAGEMEYER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Both partners will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD BAYARD HALSTED,
ARTHUR H. HAGEMEYER.

71 Broadway, New York City, July 1, 1912.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of HALSTED & HARRISON for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks and bonds.

EDWARD BAYARD HALSTED,
BERNARD JOHNSTON HARRISON,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

To whom it may concern: The firm of KAMENETZKY & COBRERA of 32 Union Square have mutually agreed to dissolve partnership this 15th day of July, 1912.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 11 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, President.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1912.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ¡Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 13, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Sc. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
A. G. & E. ($50)..	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	80	85
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	47	48
Am. Pow. & Lt..	5,631,400	..	Q	July 1, 12	71½	72
Do 6% cum pf	3,108,800	1½	Q		84	85
Do opt. warr.	1,004,000	..	..		97½	99
Do 6% notes, '21	2,081,000	3	S	F. & A.	26¼	27
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	73	73¾
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Ariz. Power....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	89	92
Aub. & Syr. El.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Do 1st 6s, '33						
R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Do pf. stock	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	80	84
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	27	29
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Au., E. & C. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	95½	97½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35..	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s, '57	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	104	106
Do ref. os. '57	2,000,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	104½	103
Bur. Ctr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. Ctr'n 1st 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.		
Buff. Gen. El. 5s					90	95
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	68
B. & L. El. 5s, '36	7,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
B. & Lockp. 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.		
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	Q	F. & A.	99	125
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	120	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	70	80
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,529,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	70	80
Capital Trac. Do 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	122	123
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	111¾	111½
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,100,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Do 5s, 1940..	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	104
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Citz. L. H. & P. 5s	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	98
Clev. El. R. 5s, '13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '30..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	85	95
Corn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951.	10,682,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
st. red'm'ble..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102
Do unsamp.						
Con. Gas, El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¾	90
Con. Gas of N. J. Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	76	76½
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '30.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	104¾
Consum. Power (Mich.) pf....	4,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	90	90½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20.....	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22.....	3,659,000	2½	Q	A. & O.	95	98
Det. Edison Co. Economy L. & P. 1st 5s, '26	5,747,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	124	..
Det. United 5s, '32	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Det. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	27	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	84	87
El Paso El. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	100
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41.....	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87½	90
Fed. L. & P. Co Do preferred	4,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 12	81	88
Ft. Smith L. & P. Co.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	34	35
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	96	98
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	160
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	93¾	96
Guanaj. P. & L.	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	70	75
Do preferred	3,500,000	3	Q	A. & O.	92½	95
Do 6s, 32.....	1,425,000	..	..	.....		
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '38.....	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	78	80
Int. Ry. of Buf. Buf. Div. 5s, '41	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Do deb. 6s, '41	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105¾
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	..	..	J. & J.	98	100
B. & L. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S			
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 receipts flat.	18,315,000	2	S	M. & S.	70	71
J. C. H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	80½	81½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s.....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	5,043,080	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	18	18½
Do 1st & r. 5s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & N.	39	41
Do cv. 6s, '12	10,200,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	94½
K. C. Belt L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	96
K. C. Ely. 4s, '22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	106½
Kan. C. West. 5s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & S.	80	81
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, '18	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	86
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926..	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	97½
Kan. G. & E. pf	500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	91	93
Do 5s of '52..	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100b
Leav'nw'h L., H. & P. 5s.....	2,060,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	675,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95½
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s, '39	1,972,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20..	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38..	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	100
Los A. G. & E. 5s	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	94½
Met. El. (Read-ing) 5s of '30.	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	90
Milw. St. Ry. 6s. '13	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Mobile Elec. pf	600,000	3	Q	M. & N.	98	102¼
Do 1st 6s, '46	832,000	1¾	Q	May 15, 12	92½b	95b
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,898,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,418,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 11	95b	97½b
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s....	1,078,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	101
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.....	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	101¾
N. Y. & Westch'r Ltg. G. 4½s, 2004	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
N. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	86
N. I. & Mont. P. Do preferred	1,201,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	15
Do 1st 5s, '31	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	50	52
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	2,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	89	92
No. Ont. L. & P. Do preferred	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	82¼
Do 1st 6s, '31	3,085,000	..	..	.....	20	25
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	65	65
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	87¾
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	6,225,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	90	90
Okla. Ry. 5s..	7,386,700	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Ont. P. stock..	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	98½
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	54	57
Do deb. 6s, '21	8,566,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945..	3,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	95½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	1,637,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	..
Ottum. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	M. & N.	98½	100
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	92½b	95b
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Port. Gen. El. 5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40....	1,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	250,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	109	110
Pub. U. Cor. ($50) Do pf. ($50)..	19,979,440	1½	Q	July 1, 12	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	$47½	..
Rep. R. & L. Co Do preferred	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rich. .. H. & P. 5s of '14..	5,200,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 12	28	30
Roanoke R. & P. 5s '58	6,360,000	1½	Q		81¼	82
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '58	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Roch. Ry. & L. 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	..
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	9,101,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	1,504,000	5	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s.	4,230,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
St. Louis R. H. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98¼
Sagin. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '28.....	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50) Do pf., ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	62½	65
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '41....	1,160,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	3,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 13, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
So. Cal. Ed'n Co.	7,200,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	78½	79½
Do 5s.....	9,386,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Superior W. L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	83½
St. G. & E. ($50) Do pf. ($50)..	7,448,150	..	..	J. & J.	23	28½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	10,730,850	2½	S	J. & J.	50	51
Tenn. R., L. & P Do preferred	932,500	..	..	.....	99	102
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	78	78½
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	10,250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do 5s of '25..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	49	50
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49.....	2,826,200	1½	Q	July 1, 12	93	95
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	98½
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	83	83¾
UG & E of NJ. 5s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	93¾	94¾
United Util.....	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64¼	64½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	98½	101b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	98½	98½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	92
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	5,500,000	1	Q	June 1, 12	94¾	94½
Do con. 4s, '51	8,500,000	2	S	M. & S.	85	85½
Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred	10,244,000	2	S	May 1, 12	52½	..
West'n Power..	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	79½	79¾
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	1,000,000	2	S		33½	35
West. St. G. & E. Do preferred	14,670,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.....	6,000,000	6	..	.....		
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	102
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35.....	3,503,000	..	..	.....	..	65
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	93b	100b
	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	93
	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½b
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97½	98½b

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Amer. Chicle..	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 12	223	226
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	103	107
Am. Glue Co....	800,000	1¾	S	May 1, 12	104	108½
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	147	150
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	2¾	..	.....	43	49
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	S	Aug 15, 12	78	88
Am. Loco. 5s, '14	2,000,000	5	Q	A. O.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 29, 12	151	155
Am. Typefd.....	4,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 12	48½	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	101½	104
Do deb. 6s, '39	1,300,000	3	S	M. & N.	..	101
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3¼
Ast. V'neer Mills & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	103
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	118	123
Atl. Pow. Corp. 1st 6s, '25	11,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Bab. & Wilcox.	4,400,000	7	Q	M. & S.	102	..
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	15,000,000	7	Q	J. A. J. O	100½	102
Bliss, E. W., Co Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	89
Bord. C. Milk.. Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	75	85
Celluloid	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	122	125
Central C. & C. Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 12	126	127
Cen. Firework's. Do preferred	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	107¼	108
Chesebr'gh Mfg	5,125,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	142	144
Consol. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34..	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	85½	86½
1st s. f. 5s, '50	1,406,800	1	A	1907	81½	82½
Con. Rub. Tire Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	Q	March 1	1½	3
Con. Tel. (Balt.)	500,000	3½	Q	Jun 24, 12	825	24
Cramp, Wm., & Sons 1st 5s..	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	815
Crocker-Wh'ler. Do preferred	13,500,000	2	S	J. & D.	93¼	93
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	4,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31.....	1,149,500	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	8,305,200	..	..	.....		
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	1,200,000	5	S	M. & S.	100	92½
Goodrich, B.F. Co Do preferred	1,700,000	5	Q	Apr 15, 12	90	96½
Hav. Tobacco..	500,000	2	Q	Jun 29, 12	104	106
Hav. Tob. pf....	500,000	3	S			
Int. Nickel.....	500,000	2	Q			
Int. Textb. Co.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 12	220	224
Interoc. Tel. Tel. 1st 5s, '38	4,000,000	3	S			
Jeff. & Clear. C. & I. Ind. Co. 1st 5s, '50	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	98	100
K. C. Stock'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Do 5s, '20.....	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Kolb Bakery pf	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Lanston Mono.	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Merg. Linotype	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,000,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Mtn. St. T. & T.	2,000,000	1½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Otis Elevator.. Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16..	2,000,000	1½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57.....	2,000,000	1½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Proc. & Gamble Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Roch. & Pitts. C. & I. s. f. 4½s, '32	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Royal Bak. P.. Do. 6% cum. pf	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 12	100	102
Singer Mfg.....	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 12	100	102
Stand. Coupler. Do preferred	1,733,000	2½	S	F. & A.	208	215
Stand. Oil, N. J.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 12	109	111
Do subs. stks	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	284	286
Stern Bros. pf..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	34	38
Studebaker Cor. Do preferred	30,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	108	112
Temple Iron 4s.	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30, 11	385	380
Un. Typewriter Do 1st pf.....	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 15, 12	580	600
Do 2d pf.....	21,250,000	4	S	J. & J.	104	103
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 12	94	95½
U. S. Env. 5s.. Do preferred	4,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,

INDUSTRY, MARKETS AND TRADE

WHEAT UP AFTER GOVERNMENT REPORT

Rust Alarms Increase with Hot, Wet Weather in the Belt—Light Receipts a Factor, Too.

CORN AND OATS RALLY LATE

Cotton Higher as Insect Menace Grows with Continuing Rains—Pork Prices Threatened.

The wheat market reached the low point just before the Government report was published. From the low point the market recovered about 3c a bushel, and showed at the close of the week a considerably steadier tone, with a tendency to take a conservative view of the situation until the Spring wheat crop has advanced nearer a certainty of harvest. The foreign conditions for the week have been without important bearing on the markets. The foreign weather was good for harvest the early part of the week and exerted a depressing influence. The French official report was but slightly better than last year. At the close of the week less favorable harvest conditions prevailed, and there were some complaints from Russia.

The Government report instead of being the signal for further declines in values, appeared to be the marking point for the end of the downward movement, and prices rallied steadily after the report was out. The report, in itself, was a little disappointing. The Winter wheat figures showed a loss of 1 point in condition for the month, which was figured as equivalent to a loss of 5,000,000 bushels in the promise of the crop. The Spring wheat crop showed a loss of 6.5 points in condition, but the decline was less than normal, and the promise was figured as equal to 271,000,000 bushels, a gain of 6,000,000 over last month, making a total promise of 629,000,000 bushels, Spring and Winter, against 621,000,000 bushels, last year's final.

The previous decline in the market had been due to expectation of a very favorable Spring wheat report. The decline was the expression of the belief that the crop would be a record one. The market apparently overlooked the fact that the improvement in the crop promise as a result of the very favorable weather since July 1, the drought period ending the last day of June. A large short interest was evidently built up and the improvement has been very steady in values. The advance was also influenced by some reports regarding rust. As is well known the ordinary red rust form exists in the crop every year, but the question is whether the final form of the black rust spores develops in an injurious way early enough to affect the crop. Hot, wet weather develops the rust very rapidly, and rust is most serious in hot, wet seasons. Owing to the continuous rains in the northwest since July 1 and the warm weather in some sections there is fear that the rust may develop, although as yet the reports have not indicated anything of a serious character. In 1904, the last year of serious damage from rust, it did not become dangerous until late July, and it was not until the first half of August that the market scored the excited advance of that year. The Northwestern markets in 1904 were very strong and led the advance. At Chicago contract wheat for September delivery sold from 80⅞ early in July up to 91⅛ on the last day of July, and during August advanced as high as $1.12⅜, reaching the culminating point on the 20th of the month. Prices reacted sharply from the extreme figure, but again moved up later in the season.

The movement of new Winter wheat is still disappointingly light. The total interior receipts for the week were only 2,000,000 bushels against about 8,000,000 last year, a decrease of 6,000,000 for the week. The lateness of the harvest and the unsettled weather which has prevailed since the wheat was cut has been largely instrumental in delaying the movement. It is asserted, however, that the movement will increase heavily within a short time, but the fact of the small movement has had considerable influence on the speculative situation.

The reports from the Canadian Northwest have been very favorable, and the crop there is making good advancement. Contentions, both in regard to the American and Canadian Northwest, are that if nothing develops to damage the crop, the present prospects are for a record outturn of wheat in both sections. What this will mean for Canada in the way of an export surplus is now uncertain. Out of the crop the past year the exports have been about 95,000,000 bushels, compared with 80,000,000 from the United States. With a prospect the coming season of a Canadian export surplus of possibly 125,000,000 bushels, the proposition before the New York Produce Exchange of establishing a contract market in bonded wheat is a very important one. There is now no future market in Canadian wheat at the seaboard, and the only place for hedging is Winnipeg or Liverpool. All the vast movement for export has now to be protected in the markets which are apparently easily subject to manipulation. Those who have studied the possibilities closely believe that, with the growing surplus in the Canadian Northwest which may within a few years be upward of 200,000,000 bushels, there is a great opportunity before the Produce Exchange in the establishment of a contract market which will be a centre for the grower, the receiver and exporter, and make a safe and broad contract for hedging purposes.

OTHER GRAINS

CORN.—The corn market was very weak at the opening of the week, with persistent liquidation, both in old and new crop deliveries. The premium for the old crop resulted in heavy short selling on prospects for the new crop, but at the close of the week there was a strong rally in the old crop deliveries, on effort of shorts to even up. The old crop position was naturally influenced by the scarcity of old corn, and a rapid recovery with old corn value was a feature in the liquidation, caused by favorable new crop prospects. The Government report, as expected, was very reassuring. The condition was below the average, as anticipated, owing to the irregular conditions at planting season, and also due to the fact that the great improvement in the weather did not come until after July 1. The increase in the area was slightly under expectations, although on the revised basis the acreage is a record one. The indications for the crop, allowing for the average loss from July 1 to harvest, points to an outturn of 2,811,000,000 bushels, the second largest of recent years. Last year the outturn was 2,531,000,000 bushels, and the final in 1910 was 2,886,000,000 bushels. The conditions since July 1 have been very favorable for the crop, and it is believed that a report on the outlook on July 15 would show probabilities of a record outturn. If there should be a maintenance of the condition as reported on July 1 of 81.5 until harvest, the promise of the crop would be slightly over 3,000,000,000 bushels, and any improvement from the present level of condition would add correspondingly to such promise.

Oats.—The market for oats moved in about the same way as corn. Prices broke heavily on pressure of speculative holdings, and on the favorable crop prospects, but July oats have since recovered 5 cents a bushel on effort of shorts to cover, as it was found the offerings of new oats were not as large for July delivery as had been anticipated. The new crop deliveries showed very little recovery from the low point.

The Government report was as expected, an extremely promising statement. The indications for the crop are for an outturn of 1,139,000,000 bushels, as of July 1, compared with 922,000,000 bushels last year, and 1,186,000,000 bushels two years ago. The promise for the second largest crop on record, with the possibility, owing to the exceptionally favorable conditions which have prevailed the last two weeks, of a record outturn, has naturally brought decided pressure on the forward deliveries. This has been added to by the prospects for the barley crop and the hay crop. The barley crop promises an outturn of 34,000,000 bushels more than last year, and the hay crop promises an outturn, assuming last year's acreage as correct, of about 60,000,000 tons, against 47,444,000 tons a year ago. This high promise for the hay crop has naturally been coincident with very favorable conditions for pasturage. With the rains which have prevailed the past two weeks all over the country, the promise for the late hay crop and for Summer pasturage conditions have been greatly improved. The rains within the past few days have extended into the North Atlantic sections and New England, where drought was becoming severe. The promise of the feedstuffs crop, ignoring the improvement since July 1, is for an outturn of 4,144,000,000 bushels, or 533,000,000 bushels more than last year, while the hay crop promises an increase of about 12,500,000 tons, a gain of over 25 per cent. The favorable weather which has prevailed in the last two weeks has naturally made for even greater promise for the crop.

PROVISIONS.

The underlying conditions in the provision market appear to have changed but little during the week. The technical situation at Chicago appears to be in the control of the packing interests, which are owners of the cash. The distribution of product has been on restricted lines. Consuming interests are buying very conservatively, apparently viewing the very large stocks of product now in store as likely to be somewhat of a load on the market, particularly in view of the highly promising conditions for the feedstuffs supplies, and prospects for much lower prices of maturing livestock for market this year than during the past year. With a material break in feedstuffs prices which has been seen the profit on feeding grain on the farm will be materially increased as the new crop supplies come on the market, which will naturally tend to make heavier weights and also tend to increase as rapidly as possible the supplies of hogs for the Winter and Spring demand. The movement of hogs keeps up excellently well in view of the reported small supplies in the country, and the packing is running only a little behind last year's very heavy movement. A factor which has considerable influence on the demand for hog products, however, is the moderate movement of cattle and sheep, and the high prices particularly for beef.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sessions during the last week were quite orderly, with perhaps the feature being the continual sagging of values. Strength in the cotton market at intervals reflecting less satisfactory weather conditions over the South was not totally ignored, while a somewhat higher range of lard values at times created favorable comment, but whatever buying power was inspired by these factors was readily satisfied. Obviously there was a great deal of liquidation by interests having become tired of their position as there was no indications of the scarcity predicted in the supply and demand situation several weeks ago materializing in the immediate future.

A slight improvement in the consuming demand was conceded for a time, but this lacked significance, inasmuch as comparison was being made with a period of extreme dulness. With prices at the low of the movement, users of oil were not confident. The idea was quite generally entertained that foreign interests had supplied themselves with sufficient oil until the new crop begins to move, but even at the discounts of this new oil, the advanced buying is stated to be limited. Metion has been made of a shortage in the olive oil crop this season in the principal foreign producing countries, and undoubtedly this will prove a stimulating to the demand for several of the oils abroad and will probably reflect to some extent in the inquiry for American cottonseed oil, but no benefit has manifested itself because of this as yet. The domestic demand for cotton oil remains along conservative lines, and buying suggests that consumers are content with accepting supplies for over a short period of time.

Sentiment is extremely mixed, with little aggressiveness. It is still thought that the decline in feedstuffs militates against further strength in the lard market, particularly as stocks of that product are large. This belief seemingly breeds timidity among refiners. In the event of the cotton yield being materially curtailed by the prevailing weather conditions, it is likely that its influence will be greater, but at this time there does not seem to be a great deal of apprehension on this score in oil circles. It is believed by some that a crop of from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales may easily be interpreted bearishly in oil circles, while the cotton trade would construe an outturn of that quantity as warranting higher prices in their market, due naturally to the different phases of the supply and demand situation of both articles.

COTTON.

Supplementing the bullishness inspired by the recent Government report has been a period of weather conditions over the South which has been analyzed as unfavorable in the main for the crop, particularly for the regions of the Central West and the East. Inasmuch as the conditions have followed an unsatisfactory start, and the belief remains that there has been an area reduction of approximately 7 per cent., or at least larger than earlier calculated upon, the market has proved extremely sensitive to the developments. Prices have shown rapid enhancement, gaining substantially for the week, reaching new high levels, with the list about ⅝c per pound higher than on the day when the Government figures were promulgated.

The questionable by an awakening of bullish enthusiasm among outside interests facilitated the upward movement, and enabled extensive profit-taking by those who purchased confidently when the belt was experiencing about its only consistently favorable weather, during the latter part of May and for a part of June. Many contend that the actual crop situation has been overshadowed and exaggerated by the appreciation of values, these people expressing the belief that a slumbering short interest and recent sellers have been forced to cover, thereby bringing about an advance not altogether warranted. The technical position, on this account, is stated to be vulnerable, but this is a matter of opinion at this time, and some of the shrewdest authorities argue that it is subordinate in influence to the actual day-to-day climatic changes.

A survey of the weather last week shows that on nearly each day there was more or less precipitation in the States east of the Mississippi, over which region there has been too much moisture for the best development of the plant, consequently, hindered. Advices have come to hand telling of the fields having become grassy, of the plants being sappy, and of the conditions continuing conducive to insect damage. Official records show that the precipitation in most of the important districts east of the river was materially above the normal, this excess being from eleven to fifteen inches in some parts. The crop accounts, of course, have not all been discouraging, as the weather advices indicated showery conditons rather than general rains, so that in various parts it is reasonable to suppose that progress was made in the crop. However, with the temper of the trade quite bullish, there was a tendency in some quarters to minimize the importance of the less pessimistic advices, while, without doubt, this sentiment was influenced by the predominance of the unfavorable claims.

Conservative people have not viewed with much alarm the conditions west of the river, although the prospects have been spoken of less hopefully during this last week. Many messages were received telling of the need of rain in parts of Texas and Oklahoma; also dissatisfaction expressed because of high temperatures, but aside from at exceptional points, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the requirement of moisture is not as yet pressing. There has been abundant subsoil moisture, which is, perhaps, one of the most favorable features of the crop in important producing sections, and, due to this, it is not thought probable that important actual deterioration will occur in the Southwest, even though there remains an unbroken dry spell for another ten days or two weeks.

Aiding importantly in the maintenance of values has been the undisputed strength of the spot markets. At all centres where cotton has been available full prices have been received, and, in spite of the larger visible supply of cotton this season, totaling to almost a million bales over that of last year, indications favor a liberal absorption of the early movement of the new crop. This probability is made more plausible when the lateness of the season is considered, while, obviously, any pronounced curtailment in the yield will automatically affect prices and the movement.

NO EXCESSIVE LOANS FOR NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Will Enforce the Law That Has Been Widely Disregarded.

CAUSE OF MANY FAILURES

Report Shows That 15.56 Per Cent. of Banks Had Loans Beyond the 10 Per Cent. Limit of Statute.

Controller Murray's recent order requiring all the National banks of the country, which had excessive loans outstanding at the time of the last call to get rid of them before Sept. 1, has grown out of an extensive analysis, which his department has recently completed of the causes of National bank failures, and hereafter the regulations prohibiting loans of more than the legal 10 per cent. of capital and surplus will be rigidly enforced.

In the Controller's report for last year it is shown that some 15.56 per cent. of all the National banks in the country were carrying excessive loans on the date of the Sept. 1 call for reports. This 10 per cent. provision of the law has in the past been looked upon as capable of elastic interpretation, but the large percentage of excess loans which have been found in failed banks have determined the Controller to see that no latitude is granted hereafter in interpreting this provision of the law.

Careful statistics are kept by the National banking department of the details of the report of each bank under its supervision, so that it is easy for the Controller's accountants to make analyses of the extent to which the provisions of the banking law are observed and also to trace the relations which exist between failures of banks and violations of the laws which were designed to insure their safety.

In the Controller's report for last year was set forth an analysis of the degree of observation among the banks of the provision of the National Bank act. It shows an astonishingly large number of violations of one provision or another. The greatest number of delinquents were those who had allowed their reserve to show a deficiency, and the percentage of banks making excessive loans or granting accommodations on the security of mortgages or other real estate liens was very nearly as large. The number of banks violating the provision of the National banking law relating to their liability for borrowed money in excess of their capital stock is relatively small. On Sept. 1, 1911, the percentage of banks whose reserves were below the legal requirement numbered 25.54. Those which had granted accommodations on the security of mortgages or other real estate liens were 15.86 per cent. The percentage carrying excessive loans was almost identical, being 15.56. Banks which had violated the provision relating to liabilities for borrowed money in excess of capital numbered only 2.91 per cent., but the total percentage violating the law in one respect or another numbered 50.87. This is the largest percentage of banks infringing the provisions of the National Banking act in one way or another as far back as the Controller's published analyses go. The smallest percentage on any one of the nine calls from which the figures are extracted was 44.98, shown in the reports of June 30, 1910.

The Controller's determination to follow up the recently issued order that excessive loans must all be cleaned up by Sept. 1, will result in a careful checking up of each excessive loan shown in the last reports. It will not be sufficient for a bank now carrying a loan in excess of 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus to split that up among interested individuals. The Controller will see to it that the offending excess loan is paid off or charged off on the books to profit and loss.

The necessity for rigid enforcement of this division of the law will be realized when it is considered that in the last Controller's report it was shown that 60 per cent. of the failures of National banks were caused by violations of the National banking laws, and of this proportion 20 per cent. were attributed to excessive loans. Only two items in the twelve causes of failures given in the Controller's analytical consideration of the subject are more prolific in bringing disaster upon National banks than the failure to keep within the legal restrictions in making loans. The largest percentage in the causes of failures is credited to "injudicious banking" with 23 per cent. Next comes fraudulent management, with 22.63 per cent.

FANCY PEACH PRICES RISE.

California Oranges Firmer — Hot Wave Stimulates Demand for Lemons

Owing to light receipts and a good demand, fancy peach prices advanced about 25 cents per carrier in the New York fruit market last week. According to The Fruit Trade Journal, the freight handlers' strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad demoralized the situation and resulted in a large quantity being condemned by the Board of Health.

The Pennsylvania is the principal route for incoming peaches, and the quantity delivered last week reached the lowest point for several years. There were no deliveries of any consequence on the line on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday.

California Valencia oranges of desirable size and color ruled firmer. Navels were slightly easier, the season for them having practically closed. Except in the case of strictly fancy 98s and 126s, medium-sized Valencias had the preference. The best fruit sold up to $5.30, and while poor marks went as low as $1 per box, the best Navels did not show quality enough to exceed $3.50 a box. Lightweight and waxy lots generally ranged from 90 cents to $1 per box. Price movements were irregular, but the selling pressure on Navels was more pronounced as the quality and appearance of the offerings betokened the wind-up of this year's crop.

Hot weather stimulated the Sicily lemon demand to such an extent that prices advanced from 75 cents to $1 a box on fancy Verdelli fruit. While offerings were fairly liberal, about 68,500 boxes, the percentage of good fruit was small.

ADULTERATING SILKS.

How the Use of Cheap Chemicals May Be Detected.

Discussing in the current issue of The American Silk Journal the almost universal practice of adulterating silks, and telling how the use of adulterants may be detected, James Chittick says:

"The presence of perspiration is fatal to tin-weighted silks, as will be seen by the rotting at the armholes, and by the discolored spots that sometimes occur, and which are tender. This is due to the salt (chloride of sodium) present in the perspiration, and in conjunction with weighting the chloride is liberated and attacks the silk.

"Tin-weighted silk, particularly in white and light shades, rots rapidly when exposed to strong daylight. The explanation here is that the tin, which is present in the silk fiber in an amorphous condition, is crystallized by the action of the light, and so the fibers are filled with millions of these minute but sharp-angled crystals, which cut the silk at every motion, just as powdered glass might.

"By means of replacing expensive silks with cheaper chemicals great savings are effected, and this is of much advantage when low-priced and sightly fabrics are required in which the question of durability is not essential. Within the limits of commercial prudence, there is much to justify loading, but there is nothing to justify misrepresentation regarding it.

"If one wishes to tell if a silk has been weighted let him cut a small strip and burn it. Pure silk crisps up like the hair of the head when burnt, while weighted silk leaves an ash in the semblance of the fabric, and the more the weighting the greater the body of this ash. The nature of the weighting agent employed may be judged by the color of the ash and other signs."

THE CRUDE RUBBER MARKET.

Prices Advance, with Trading Assuming Larger Proportions.

Trading in the New York crude rubber market assumed greater proportions last week, and, as a result, closing prices in several instances showed advances over the opening figures. The week opened in a quiet way, but Tuesday's trading was more active. Wednesday and Thursday were fairly slow, but Friday's business was heavy, and a general advance in prices resulted.

The rush of shorts to cover future needs was in large part responsible for activity shown, but from all accounts domestic consumers evinced more than usual interest in the market. Results of the week tended to bear out the opinions of well-posted traders regarding the lightness of available supplies in the hands of consumers. Buying had been going on in a hand-to-mouth manner for several weeks, and, having failed to force a break in prices by holding off, buyers were, according to authoritative advices, forced to operate from necessity. The best part of the demand was for Para rubber, but Ceylon grades also received considerable attention.

Brazilian crop reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 were received here in the course of the week, and showed the largest production ever recorded. Official figures placed the tonnage (metric) at 39,585, against 37,622 in the previous year. About 1,500 tons, held up by low water in the upper reaches of the Amazon and its tributaries, were not, it was said, included in the final figures.

The London market also showed more than the usual activity last week. No auction was held, but consumers were reported to have operated liberally, and the tone of the market was strong. This strength tended to give the local market added firmness.

Prices which showed an advance in this market during the week and the extent of the rise follow: Up river, fine, 3 cents per pound, coarse 2 to 3 cents; island, fine, 3 to 4¼ cents, coarse 1½ to 2 cents; cameta, 1 to 2 cents; concho, ball, 2 to 3 cents; Corinto, 2 cents; East India, smoked sheets, 2 to 3 cents; Ceylon, biscuits and sheets, 1 to 1½ cents, and pale crepe, 1 cent.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Marks-Rothenberg Co., Meridian, Miss.; I. Marks, general mdse.; 148 W. 23d.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, wash suits, dresses, waists; 71 W. 23d.

Schreir & Son, Norfolk, Va.; A. Schreir, millinery, neckwear, ribbons; C. A. Barnhardt, cloaks, suits, waists; Mrs. W. B. Kennedy, muslin underwear, corsets; 33 W. 34th.

Callsher Store, El Paso, Texas; J. Calisher, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; F. B. Lockett, flowers; 621 Broadway.

Leszynsky, S. L., & Co., Seattle, Wash.; G. W. Kirske, cloaks, suits; 1,182 Broadway.

Emporium, St. Paul, Minn.; J. R. Gilder, clothing; 129 W. 27th.

Bentley-Gray D. G. Co., Tampa, Fla.; J. W. Rindell, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

Morrison, D. J., & Bro., Savannah, Ga.; S. J. Morrison, notions, furn. goods; Marlborough.

Garland, T. W., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Edgar, infants' and children's wear; Miss Woods, waists, skirts, petticoats; Mr. Andrews, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

Eiseman, Kaiser & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Eiseman, leather goods; 565 Broadway.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; 434 Broome.

Farear, J., Chicago, Ill.; laces; Hoffman House.

McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Elser, carpets; Victoria.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. C. Chrismer, books and stationery; 2 Walker; Broztell.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Steinfeld, skirts and coats; Miss Schultz, skirts; 71 W. 23d.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; Y. C. Arbagast, notions and laces; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

Boggs & Buhl Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; O. S. Gilscott, furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, cloaks, laces, ribbons, and handkerchiefs; 877 Broadway.

Federman, M. J., Scranton, Penn.; job waists dresses, petticoats; 30 East 23d.

Neustetter Co., Denver, Col.; M. Neustetter, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Keene, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; L. E. Masson, dress, waist goods; E. Engel, domestics; C. A. Barnum, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 19 East 26th St.; Long Acre.

Holmes, D. H., Co., New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Sherwood, cloaks, ready-to-wear garments; Miss M. Gee, waists; J. A. Nielson, linens, white goods; 19 East 26th.

Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; L. A. Harris, notions, ribbons, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 148 West 23d.

Marks, Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furn. goods; 148 West 23d.

Meyer, Wise & Kalchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, piece goods; 310 Church.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schiff, "obs ladies', misses' Summer dresses and ladies' Fall suits; 7 West 22d.

Golden Eagle D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; H. S. Bauman, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 315 4th Av.

Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mr. Frank, waists, muslin underwear; 221 4th Av.

Raphael, Weil & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. H. Nachel, dress goods, silks, and cloths; 15 E. 26th; Latham.

Fillebrown, C. B., Co., Boston, Mass.; E. H. Stevens, dry goods; Latham.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. V. Calder, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Y. L. Veatch, suits; 104 Worth.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. L. Merrill, rugs; 214 Church.

Tanner, M. W., Co., Saginaw, Mich.; F. Klein, carpets; Breslin.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scoble, domestics and prints; 320 Broadway; Wolcott.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Palmer, carpets and rugs; 41 Union Square; Grand.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; 104 5th Av.; Grand.

Pixley, H. J., & Son Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. J. Peckham, hats; Grand.

Emporium, St. Paul, Minn.; G. A. Anderson, upholstery goods, carpets, and furniture; 129 W. 27; Grand.

Bird, Jones & Kenyon, Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Bird, piece goods; Grand.

Kline Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Schultz, cloaks; Miss Stumson, waists; 7 W. 22d.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods, gloves, corsets, millinery, and ladies' underwear; 2 Walker.

Epstein, I., & Brother Co., Savannah, Ga.; E. S. Epstein, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; 45 E. 17th.

Gannon Brothers Co., St. Paul, Minn.; I. H. Rubenstein, cloaks and suits; 1,261 Broadway.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; R. A. Isbel, representing; 60 Worth; Planters.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; L. Elshach, cloaks, "ay ladies' and infants' wear; D. F. Black, dry goods; Miss Ortelpp, waists; 15 Mercer.

Whittingham, A. C., Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. C. Whittingham, millinery; Cadillac.

Pettis D. G. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker.

Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Lou Callahan, muslin, underwear; 398 Broadway; Great Northern.

Wonder Dept. Store, Spokane, Wash.; S. Seifenbach, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square.

Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. C. Wright, linens; 72 Leonard.

Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; P. N. Bisonette, dress goods, white goods; E. H. Stevenson, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.

Herzog, L., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. L. Wolfert, suits, waists, skirts; 66 Leonard; Cumberland.

Thorne, M., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Navarre.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, jewelry; Hermitage.

Sheldon D. G. Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. G. Constable, linens, white goods, laces; 320 Broadway; Hermitage.

GARMENT SALES "BOOSTER" wants position with fairly congenial cloak manufacturer; age, 30; nine years with representative house; hustler, with proved sales-building ideas; exceptional references. Yankee, F 73 Times.

A SALESMAN for muslin underwear and infants' wear; man for entire South; must be "dyed-in-the-wool"; greatest opportunity for the right man, but he must be RIGHT. Address Muslin Underwear, 160 Times.

SALESMAN for the Middle West, popular line of dresses and costumes; commission basis only; only those having good following and references. R 82 Times.

ESTABLISHED Pacific Coast firm, manufacturers' agents, are open for representative popular-priced line cloaks and suits. Address V 5 Times.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of ladies' high-class coats wants young man for the city. Full particulars to Box 127, Madison Square Station.

CONTRACTORS, ATTENTION.—We are open for silk dresses and waists. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 143 West 45th St.

WAGES FOR THIS YEAR HIGHER THAN IN 1911

Building, Clothing, Metal, Printing Trades Show Improvement, Says Labor Bureau.

FEW STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS

Many Cases of Lead Poisoning—New Factory and Labor Laws—Less Idleness of Union Workers.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—The State Department of Labor reviews the situation in the labor market, in a bulletin just issued, and declares that conditions of employment are better than in 1911, but not so good as in 1910. The figures are based upon returns made to the department by trade unions.

Returns as to causes of idleness show as between this year and last somewhat larger numbers reported as idle because of strikes or lockouts, or on account of disability, with the reduction which accounts for the lower general percentages this year in the class of idleness due to lack of work. That is, the returns as to idleness reflect an improved demand for labor this year.

Of the leading groups the building and transportation trades show the clearest improvement over last year as to employment, by the tests both of idleness and amount of time worked, while the clothing and metal trades show similar improvement except for a somewhat lower average number of days worked in the former and a somewhat higher percentage of continuous idleness in the latter. In no individual industry, however, as in the total for all, is the improvement over last year large.

Taking average per diem earnings as an index, the returns indicate that the level of wages for union men in the first quarter of 1912 was somewhat above that for the same quarter of 1911. Comparison of the general average for all industries together is not reliable in this instance owing to changes in number of members reporting, with consequent variation in the relative weight of higher and lower paid trades. But of the thirteen industries or groups of trades represented, in nine the average per diem earnings are higher this year than last. These include four of the five leading groups, namely, the building, clothing, metals, and printing trades, and the lower average in the other one of the five—transportation—was due to changes in membership and not to decrease in wages.

At the end of March there were 2,454 labor organizations in the State with a total membership of 497,665. This is a decrease in number of organized wage-earners of 6,649, or a little over 1 per cent., since Sept. 30, 1911. The total stood at the record point last September, however, and the total at the close of March this year was still above that for either March or September of any other year, though only 1,895 above the March figures of last year. The decrease since last September was the net result of a larger loss of 8,502 in New York City partly offset by a gain of 1,853 in the remainder of the State.

The records of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration indicate that strikes and lockouts were considerably less numerous and less extensive during the first quarter of 1912 than in corresponding months of any one of the last three years. As compared with 1911, there were 31 strikes and lockouts this year, as against 46 last, with 8,618 employes involved this year, as against 14,782 last year, and with number of working days lost in the quarter 131,457, as against 233,757 last year. The leading disputes of the quarter were those of the laundry workers and fur dressers in New York City and the cotton spinners at New York mills. As is usually the case, the most frequent subject of disputes was increase of wages, with reduction of wages next, and trade unionism, which was conspicuously and exceptionally prominent in last year's figures as the most frequent cause of disputes, third.

The first nine months' returns under the law of 1911 requiring physicians to report certain industrial diseases to the Department of Labor are summarized in the bulletin. These first results under a new reporting system are necessarily far from being a complete return either as to total number of cases or number resulting fatally, but they show 109 cases of lead poisoning, including 56 in seventeen different lines of manufacturing and 45 in outside painting work, 4 cases of arsenic poisoning in three different industries, 1 case each of mercury and phosphorus poisoning, 2 of anthrax, and 29 of caisson disease, or a total of 146 cases under the law. Nine cases (six of lead and one each of mercury and phosphorus poisoning, and one of caisson disease) are known to have resulted fatally.

In addition several cases of poisoning not specified in the law have been sent in. These include five cases of dermatitis in one industry, two cases (one fatal) of poisoning by cyanide of potassium in two industries, one case (fatal) of poisoning by cyanic acid, two cases (one fatal) of poisoning by wood alcohol fumes, a case of poisoning from colors and a case of skin infection from hides. These cases outside the present reporting law immediately suggest the desirability of registration of all industrial diseases, and the Department of Labor is about to ask the co-operation of the physicians of the State to the extent of reporting all diseases which appear to be due to circumstances of occupation.

The bulletin contains the text of the labor laws of 1912, indicating the changes made in existing laws. The more important achievements of this legislation include the following: With reference to health and safety, reduction of women's hours in factories from ten to nine per day, prohibition of employment of women in factories within four weeks after childbirth, requirement of medical examination of children in all cases before employment in factories, extension of the summary powers of the Commissioner of Labor as to cleanliness in factories, requirement of washing facilities and prohibition of meals in workrooms where poisonous substances are used, increased fire protection by requirement of automatic sprinklers and fire drills in certain factories and of fireproof receptacles for waste, covers for gas lights, and prohibition of smoking in all factories, and continuance, with enlarged scope and resources, of the Factory Investigating Commission.

JEWELRY TRADE QUIET.

Little Activity Expected Before the End of the Month.

Trade has been quiet with manufacturers and wholesalers in the New York jewelry district in the last week, and little activity is looked for before the end of the month. By that time out-of-town buyers will begin to take advantage of reduced railroad rates to buy for the Fall and Winter seasons. This month and August many of the big jewelry factories in Newark, the Attleboroughs, and Providence will be closed for two weeks to give vacations to employes.

Trading has been light among the retail stores, and in the Fifth Avenue shops there has been a decrease in the sales, owing to the fact that most patrons are out of town. Reports from Western cities indicate that business is up to that of other Summer seasons, and in Pittsburgh there seems to be unusual activity for this time of the year.

Salesmen representing manufacturers of the cheaper lines of jewelry will start out on their Fall trips about Aug. 1 in order to give wholesalers an opportunity to fill in lines bought earlier in the season.

New York diamond importers say it is difficult to obtain gems suitable for the American market. It is predicted that choice gems will continue to advance in price. Pearls are in demand for use in the settings of articles of jewelry, and the call for fine Oriental pearls is greatly in excess of the supply. This has caused a steady advance in the price of these gems.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended July 13, 14, 780,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Sus. 3½s	90½	90¼	90½	5
Allis-Chalmers 5s, t. r.	62	61⅞	62	45
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	15
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s	105	104⅝	104⅝	67
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90⅝	90½	90⅝	31
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	114⅛	114	114	21
Am. Thread 4s	94	94	94	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Am. Tobacco 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	6
Ann. Arbor 4s	79	79	79	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91½	91½	34
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	98	97¾	97⅞	128
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90	90	90	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	90⅛	90	90	25
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	108	107¼	107¼	21
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	104½	103⅝	104	642
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Arizona 4½s	100½	99⅞	100	49
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	108½	108¼	108¼	24
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	92⅝	92	92	16
Atlantic C. L. 4s	95	94¾	94¾	12
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	94½	93⅞	94¼	127
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	55
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91⅞	91	91⅜	22½
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	36
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	91	90¼	90¼	46
Bethlehem Steel 5s	96¾	96½	96¾	20
Brooklyn C. R. R. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	93⅝	91¼	91¼	424
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Brooklyn Union El. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s, s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Buff., R. & P. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	4
Bush Terminal 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	45
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	85½	85½	85½	10
Canada South. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Carb. & Shawnee 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Central Leather 5s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	27
Central of N. J. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	5
Central Pacific 1st 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	6
C. P., Thro. S. L. 4s	91	91	91	3
Central R. E. 4s	92½	92½	92½	10
C. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING; THE FACTS AND THE CAUSES

Due to Actual Scarcity of Commodities, Helped by the Tariff—Rise Abroad Not So High as in America.

By JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

The cost of living, "the increased cost of living," is now everybody's subject of discussion. And everybody wants to know what the trouble is. At first, but that is over fifteen years ago, "everybody" had some doubts about the fact of a steady increase all around. One would be called upon to prove the fact itself. Now "everybody" admits the fact, with sorrow and foreboding, and straightway wants to know the cause. Thereupon have arisen a cloud of explainers and a multitude of explanations. All political parties have, perforce, taken notice of the phenomena, investigated, reinvestigated, proposed further State, local, National, and international investigations, suggested remedies, and generally blamed one or all the opposing political parties and investigators.

This was well illustrated in the so-called Lodge United States Senate investigation into "wages and the prices of commodities," which preceded the Congressional elections of 1910, and the report of which was presented by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts on June 23, 1910. There were a majority and minority report, the latter presented by Senator Johnston, and differing widely from the Lodge report in its conclusions. Only recently President Taft proposed an international investigation on the subject, while the State of New York is now carrying on an investigation. There have been investigations in many cities as to local contributing causes, and back of all these imposing bodies and personages is the housewife, representing the mass of "ultimate consumers."

All now agree that there is trouble, serious trouble, somewhere along the line from production to distribution. Where is it?

Economists who keep track of questions relating to wealth-production and distribution and prices, some years ago devised a plan for measuring the rise and fall in the prices of the chief articles of consumption sold in the world's wholesale markets. This scheme is known as the "index number." The prices of 100 articles are charted for a period, say, between 1870 to 1880, or any other decade, and the average of these prices is set down as, say, 100. The rise or decline of the prices of the same articles during succeeding years can then be noted.

In this country, Bradstreet's and Dun's, and later the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, have established such index numbers. In London are found Sauerbeck's and The London Economist's, and in France, Domergue's.

What do these index figures show as to wholesale prices? In New York City, according to Bradstreet's, average prices rose from July 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1910, by 61.9 per cent., and since the latter date there has been a rise of from 6 to 10 per cent. more. Retail prices, of course, advanced to a greater extent, following the passage of the articles from wholesaler to retailer, at times through three or four hands.

Yet we are told in the platform adopted at Chicago by one of the great parties that prices have risen all over the world. The idea is conveyed that the rise of prices in the United States is part of a world-wide advance of like extent and character.

That there has been an advance abroad is true, but is the above statement true? No, it is clearly false. Moreover, the difference in the advances of prices between country and country of Europe and the United States is clearly reflected in the high and low, or strictly revenue, tariffs of these countries and the presence or absence of combinations of producers or manufacturers to control prices.

The proof of this statement is found in the following table taken from Senator Lodge's majority report, Page 23:

It will be noted that in this table the rise is from the year 1000, whereas three years of an extensive rise, from 1897, had already taken place, and this is not shown. During these years the Dingley tariff was beginning its operation and the first great rise of prices had culminated by 1900. Again, note the striking difference in the rise of prices between the United States and Great Britain, where an actual fall was taking place contemporaneously on many leading commodities, as reflected in the index table.

In articles of clothing and in food products this difference of price level extends from 40 to 70 per cent. lower than the levels of the United States. This striking fact will be illustrated in detail in later exhibits of comparative prices, both wholesale and retail. The comparative cost of living and wages of workingmen's families will also be shown.

Such on a broad scale being the state of facts, what is the chief cause? Price is the ratio, or proportion, between supply and demand. An increased supply on the market, the demand remaining the same, causes a fall of prices of the commodity. An increased demand, the supply remaining the same, causes a rise in the price. A decreased supply on the market, the demand remaining the same or increasing, causes a rise in the price. A decreased demand, the supply remaining the same or increasing, causes a fall of price of the commodity affected.

It seems commonplace, a mere truism, to say that prices depend upon supply and demand. The expression is worn threadbare, but, after all, it contains the true explanation, in a broad sense, of the range of prices. The principle is illustrated in the season movement of prices of fruit, say, peaches, or apples, or grapes, in the lowering of the price of eggs in the Spring, in the fluctuation of the price of fish, such as shad.

Abundance results in low prices. Scarcity in high prices. That is the whole story. But does the statement explain our present trouble in the United States? Yes. The country is suffering from scarcity of commodities. If there were abundance of commodities on the market, as when there is an abundant peach crop, the price could not be high. Accompanying the scarcity of commodities and a part of this scarcity is a high cost of production of many articles, which further adds to the price.

It is this increased cost of production of food products and many lines of manufacture that is reflected in the smaller rise of prices in the free world market of London and Liverpool.

But is this a natural scarcity? No. It is an artificially produced scarcity. It is a scarcity produced by means of National taxation in the United States and all the so-called tariff protected countries.

The world's supplies of an article, natural or worked-up, are first shut out, wholly or partly, from our markets. This, as is intended, diminishes the supply offering to buyers and raises the price of the foreign article to the extent of the tariff tax or duty.

That is the natural and inevitable result. But the domestic producer of a similar article, noting the rise ("protection") in the price of the competing foreign article, or noting that it is shut out by a prohibitively high tariff tax, at once raises his own price to the same extent. The consumer pays the extra price to the producer. In the first instance, the duty on the imported article goes to the United States Treasury; in the second the extra price ("protection") goes to the producer, or to an intermediary between the producer and consumer, who gets control of the sources of supply and outlet to the market.

Clearly, it is not to the interest of the domestic producer, in such a case, to allow an abundant supply of the commodity to go upon the market, except at the higher price that the tariff tax allows him to impose. The law itself offers him every inducement to hold the market in control by "starving" it, or feeding it just enough of his goods to hold the high-price level established. His domestic competitors have the same inducement to produce an artificial scarcity.

They join him in the enterprise, they become one legally with him through a "holding company," or outright purchase of rival plants.

Only the consumer is left out. But he can "investigate."

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

(Price in 1900—100.0.)

	United States Bureau of Labor, 257 Commodities.	United Kingdom. Sauerbeck, 45 Commodities.	United Kingdom. Labor Dept. 22 Commodities.	United Kingdom. London Economist, 22 Commodities.	France. Domergue, 45 Commodities.	Russia, Bureau of Statistics, 74 Commodities.
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901	98.2	93.3	96.9	91.2	93.6	101.6
1902	102.2	92.0	96.5	92.2	92.0	97.8
1903	102.8	92.0	96.9	99.3	93.6	95.1
1904	102.3	93.3	98.3	98.4	93.0	98.5
1905	104.9	96.0	97.6	108.9	93.6	102.8
1906	110.9	102.7	100.5	112.1	102.9	110.8
1907	117.2	108.7	105.7	113.1	108.6	116.5
1908	111.1	97.3	102.8	101.2	98.8	111.1
1909	114.5	98.7	*...	106.8	100.2	*...

*Figures not available.

FEWER PUPILS THAN IN 1890

May Indicate Decline in Birth Rate or Increased Mortality.

The statistical report of the United States Bureau of Education for 1911 shows that the percentage of the total population enrolled in the schools of the country in 1910 was considerably smaller than in 1890, and suggests the question whether the birth rate has become smaller or the death rate increased in the last twenty years. It is pointed out that improved methods of gathering statistics may account in part for the loss, but it is noted that on the other hand compulsory education laws and similar social agencies are bringing a greater proportion of children to the schools.

"There was an apparent decrease in the percentage of the total population enrolled in the schools as a whole, from 22.54 in 1890 to 21.54 in 1910," says the introductory statement of the report. "The loss may be given in numbers as 919,723. In other words, the grand total of school enrollment in 1910 would have been 20,731,645 if the percentage of 1890 had been maintained, instead of the 19,811,922 grand total.

"All this loss and more is suffered by the elementary schools, for the higher institutions made substantial gains, and the secondary schools show marked increase in enrollment as compared to the total population.

"There is no reason to believe that the schools have lost ground in reality. This comparison is with total population, not with school population, and it is probable that there are relatively fewer children now than formerly. If there are not so many children proportionately there will naturally be proportionately fewer pupils. Furthermore, it is well known that the constant improvement in statistical methods has resulted in the elimination to an increasing extent of duplicate enrollments. The decrease that results is apparent only and causes no concern."

It is further set forth that had the apparent relative decrease of 919,723 in enrollment been real the loss would have been more than made up in the increased efficiency of the common schools, for the percentage of average daily attendance increased from 68.61 in 1890 to 71.30 in 1910; the average length of school term increased from 134.7 to 157.5 days in the same period of twenty years. At the same time the average number of days' schooling received by each child of school age increased from 59.2 in 1890 to 80.5 in 1910, while the average number of days' schooling for each pupil enrolled increased from 96.8 in 1890 to 113 in 1910.

SAYS ENGLAND WANTS CANAL.

Joseph Pennell Warns Americans That Great Britain Is Plotting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Joseph Pennell, the artist, calls the bill which would permit the American merchant marine to pass through the Panama Canal free sentimental rubbish. He declares that England is not prepared to go miles out of her way to make trouble, and that already the English are conniving means and ways whereby they can get the American Government to lease the canal to some private corporation, and then, Mr. Pennell says, England, will gobble up that private corporation, just as she did the control of the Suez.

He declares flatly and without qualification that he expects to see the canal pass into the control of England. The artist has come back from Panama enthusiastic about the immensity of the canal itself. He has high praise for Col. Goethals and the Panama Canal Commission, but he is a pessimist as to the future of the canal's management.

"The move to permit American merchantmen free transportation through the canal is idiotic, asinine, sentimental rubbish," he said to-day. "Moreover, it is going to breed trouble for us. It will encourage monopoly and permit certain transportation companies, which are already as bad as they can be under the circumstances, to become more arbitrary as to passenger rates and more arrogant to deal with.

"The very corporations and interests which will benefit most by the free transportation were most prominent in urging the work along. They now have the canal, which will give them the monopoly they want. They did not have to pay a cent for its construction. Now the Government, like the spineless parent of the spoiled child, hands over everything except the nominal title to the interests which care about as little for the American Government as England does.

"England has done everything possible to halt progress on the canal, and now, when she sees that the completion of the work is at hand, she is prepared to raise a disturbance because the American Government is going to pass American ships through gratis and charge the merchant marine of the rest of the world so much toll.

"What right has England to make such a suggestion? The canal is ours, not England's. But England hates this country as she hates nothing else. Let them preach their sentimental bosh about hands across the sea and the strong ties of cousinship. England would throw fits of jubilation at the defeat of America and would do everything in her power to hasten our downfall. She has her greedy eyes on the Panama Canal, and it behooves this country to keep awake. In fact, I predict that England will own the Panama Canal before long."

WAVE OF PROSPERITY HITS NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John and Moncton Centres of Important Construction Work, Our Consuls Report.

NEW RAILROAD UNDER WAY

St. John Valley Line, 200 Miles Long, Will Cost $9,000,000 — More Millions in Terminals.

St. John, Moncton, and other cities of New Brunswick are now and will be for some years to come centres of great business activity and expansion, according to reports recently made to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington by the American Consuls in those two districts.

Consul Henry S. Culver, stationed at St. John, says extensive improvements are about to begin there which assure an industrial boom for many months to come. These include the dredging of Courtney Bay, on the east side of the city, and the construction of docks, elevators, and railway terminal facilities which will cost about $8,000,000. The construction of the St. John Valley Railway, from St. John to Grand Falls, a distance of about 200 miles, connecting with the Grand Trunk Pacific and forming the terminal branch of that road and the Canadian Northern, will cost, Mr. Culver says, $9,000,000, while the construction of a new wharf on the west side of the harbor and the erection of a new Post Office Building will cause the expenditure of $1,100,000 more.

"The trade of St. John," continues Mr. Culver, "is rapidly expanding, and upon the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, which will be accomplished within the next two years, it will be the terminal port for three transcontinental railways, while it is already the Winter port for twelve transatlantic lines of steamers. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, 1,210 vessels of 1,232,360 tons register entered this port, 609 vessels being American, principally engaged in the lumber trade.

"The total imports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, were valued at $8,590,197, compared with $7,732,244 for the previous year, and the exports $21,548,409 and $21,619,514 for the two years, respectively.

A Great Wild Game Preserve.

"The production of grain in the province during 1911 was as follows, in bushels: Wheat, 265,848; oats, 5,847,877; barley, 70,000; and buckwheat, 1,390,717. The yield per acre of wheat was 19 bushels, oats 29.7 bushels, and buckwheat 24.6 bushels. The soil of New Brunswick in the river valleys is fertile and highly productive. The first-quality upland, which can be made highly productive, covers an area of 3,000,000 acres, and the second-quality upland, not so productive, yet suitable for grazing and fruit growing, is estimated at 7,000,000 acres.

"A great proportion of this land is now covered with forest, black and white spruce predominating, while there are also extensive areas of fir, hemlock, white and red pine, cedar, and birch; in fact, so extensive are the forests that New Brunswick is considered the largest wild game preserve in North America. Here the moose, caribou, and deer abound; also bears and large numbers of valuable fur-bearing animals. It is also noted for its trout and salmon-fishing and its abundance of feathered game, such as wild geese, ducks, partridge, curlew, plover, snipe, and woodcock.

"The estimated yield of the fisheries of the port for last year was as follows: Alewives, 11,000 barrels, valued at $5.50 per barrel; shad, 500 barrels, at $22 per barrel, and salmon, 74,111 pounds, at 13 cents per pound. The yield in the County of St. John was 30,000 hogsheads of herring, valued at $180,000, 90 per cent. of which were exported; 100,000 pounds of lobster, valued at $15,000, and 2,500,000 hake, cod, pollock, and haddock, valued at $75,000.

"The bank clearings for St. John last year were $77,328,132, against $72,404,500 the preceding year."

Improvements at Moncton.

From his station at Moncton United States Consul Michael J. Hendrick reports also many present and prospective improvements in that section of New Brunswick.

"During the last year," he says, "a subway costing $32,000 was constructed by the Intercolonial Railway under its tracks, and an iron bridge erected by the same company over its tracks, at a cost of $15,000. The city expended $25,000 in the laying of concrete sidewalks, the price paid for same averaging 19½ cents per square foot. About $30,000 will be spent on sidewalks this year, the contract for this work having been awarded at an average price of about 15 cents per square foot.

"Additions to the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton are in progress, costing about $75,000, exclusive of fittings. An Otis-Fenson elevator, made in the United States but purchased through the Montreal agents at a cost of $5,500, and an American heating plant, at a cost of $6,000, are included in the equipment.

"Extension of the car repair shops in this city is to be made during 1912 at an estimated cost of $130,000. It is to be a brick structure with steel roof covered with pitch and gravel. Other minor improvements are also to be made at an estimated cost of $70,000.

"Appropriations have been made by the Intercolonial Railway for building a brick station at Sussex, New Brunswick, and improving the surroundings of same, for which $32,000 has been appropriated. A similar station is to be erected at Hampton, New Brunswick, for which $32,000 has been appropriated. It is expected that work on the line to avoid freight trains destined for other points than Moncton entering the city, as at present, will be begun during the present year. The appropriation for this purpose amounts to $300,000.

"A contract has been awarded by the Transcontinental Railroad Commission for the erection of eighteen stations between Moncton and Plaster Rock, N. B., including passenger stations, freight sheds, toolhouses, icehouses, and sleeping quarters for employes. The stations are to be built with concrete foundations and cellars and wooden superstructure. The contract amounts to $150,000. Three coal trestles, one each at Moncton, Nappadogan, and Edmundston, will probably be built by the same firm.

Proposed New Railroad.

"A new railroad line is proposed to connect the Salisbury & Harvey Railway with the Intercolonial system, running from a point on the former line about twenty-two miles from Moncton to this city, crossing the Petitcodiac River further west than the present bridge, but as near that site as good foundations can be found. The Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of $6,400 per mile to aid its construction.

"The wooden highway bridge over the Petitcodiac River at this place will have to be replaced in the near future. Plans have been made for a new steel structure 1,660 feet in length near the site of the present highway bridge. As this structure would connect two counties it will be built by the Provincial Government.

"A firm of this city is erecting an earth dam, clay-core wall, with concrete culvert and gatehouse as an addition to the reservoir of the city waterworks. This dam is to be built with capacity for 225,000,000 gallons and providing for extension if necessary to a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons. The contract price is $128,000. A new steam shovel costing $5,200 was purchased from an Ohio firm through its Montreal agents for use in completing this contract; the same firm purchased an American stone crusher last year.

"The Moncton Tramways, Electric and Gas Company, the controlling interest of which was purchased by Americans (whose names accompanied this report) in March of this year, began operating about 2 miles of street railway in November. Gas mains were laid from the gas wells a distance of 11 miles and throughout the greater portion of the city, and after inspecting the work done the officials of the company returned to the United States to secure material and expert help to go over the work already done and lay the remaining lines. After completing the gas line to Moncton it is proposed to extend it to Sussex, a distance of 40 miles, and Amherst, Nova Scotia, 35 miles.

"The Maritime Oilfields Company, which has been developing the gas and oil fields in Albert County, drilled 17 producing wells, all of which produce natural gas of high quality. The total capacity of the gas wells is over 33,000,000 cubic feet per day. The output of the petroleum wells finds a ready market in the province."

STRIKE HALTS FRUIT SUPPLY.

Commission Merchants Appeal to Pennsylvania Railroad for Settlement.

Commission merchants who have been unable to get shipments of fruit and vegetables away from the piers owing to the strike of the freight handlers in sympathy with the firemen on the coastwise steamships have appealed to President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad to bring about a settlement with the freight handlers.

So far, it was said yesterday, fruits and vegetables are the only produce that is likely to increase in price soon on account of the strike. A representative of a fruit brokerage company said that in hot weather it was necessary to handle fruit quickly, as it spoiled more rapidly than butter, eggs, and meat.

J. Havelock Wilson, President of the Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, was to have addressed the striking coastwise seamen, firemen, and others yesterday at the strike headquarters, 229 West Street, but the arrangements went astray, and he will probably address the strikers later. There is no agreement between the unions of seamen and firemen of Great Britain and the unions here by which the British sailors and firemen would strike in sympathy, but they take an active interest in the present strike.

There was a meeting of the strikers yesterday at the strike headquarters in West Street at which representatives of the International Cigarmakers' Union spoke and promised financial assistance from the cigarmakers if necessary. James Vidal, the strike leader, said that more longshoremen would quit to-day.

George C. Bodine, President of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, said that the strike had simply settled down to a question of endurance.

"The companies are trying to starve us into submission," he said, "but this is going to be a fight to a finish. We want nothing unreasonable, but our union is a necessity to us. Most of the men they are getting are men who have not the physique for the work. The strikebreaking agencies cannot get experienced men to take our places."

It was said at strike headquarters last evening that a strike of the crew of the American liner New York, which is in port, would be declared to-day.

ARBITRATORS CAN'T AGREE

On a Secretary to Record Arguments In Locomotive Men's Case.

The Arbitration Board, which will begin its hearings to-day at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, on the demands of the locomotive engineers on fifty-two Eastern railroads, which have been referred to the board for adjudication, is finding it difficult to appoint a Secretary. P. H. Morrissey, who represents the engineers, went to the Oriental Hotel last evening to meet Oscar S. Straus, the Chairman, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who represents the railroads, to talk over the question.

It was said that it was possible that the board would have to appoint a temporary secretary in order to begin the hearings, who may be made permanent Secretary. The Secretary must be a man who has a good working knowledge of railroads.

Warren S. Stone, who came here last week with a committee of the engineers to give the side of the engineers in the dispute, said last evening that he expected the rest of his committee to arrive early to-day. The first business before the board will be to hear a presentation of the case on behalf of the engineers.

SAILORS' CONDUCT IS MODEL.

Behavior of Enlisted Men at Newport Sets a High Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—From Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the United States Atlantic fleet, down to the youngest naval apprentice in the fleet, they have every reason to feel happy, as the conduct record of the enlisted men of the fleet reached the high mark in Newport, where nearly 6,000 men were sent ashore Saturday.

It is with pride that Chief of Police Crowley pointed out to the city officials to-day that the police blotter for the last twenty-four hours did not mention the slightest disturbance or a single arrest of any man of the fleet. The fleet has been here, off and on, since June, and the number of arrests can be counted on one's hand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama—Local showers Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate, variable winds.

Mississippi—Local showers Monday and probably Tuesday, except fair Monday in northern portion; cooler Tuesday in northern portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair in western, local showers in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday showers; moderate southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday; showers and somewhat cooler at night or Tuesday in northern and fair in southern portion; moderate southeast and south winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Showers Monday in western and Monday or Monday night in northern portion; fair in southeast portion; cooler by Monday night in northern portion. Tuesday generally fair.

Utah—enerally fair Monday and Tuesdy.

Oklahoma—Fair, continued warm Monday; showers and cooler at night. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Fair, continued warm Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

Tennessee—Local showers Monday, except fair in extreme western portion; Tuesday showers; cooler in western portion.

Kentucky—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday unsettled and cooler, probably showers.

Ohio—Fair, continued warm Monday, showers and cooler Tuesday or Tuesday night; southwest to northwest winds.

Indiana—Fair, continued warm Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Illinois—Fair, continued warm Monday, followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night in northern and central portions. Tuesday fair, with moderate temperature; cooler in extreme southern portion; moderate winds, shifting to northwest, becoming brisk.

Lower Michigan—Fair, continued warm in southern, showers and cooler in northern portion Monday; showers Monday night or Tuesday in southern, fair Tuesday in northern portion; cooler Tuesday; moderate to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, probably fair; brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Showers and cooler Monday in northern and Monday or Monday night in southern portion. Tuesday probably fair; cooler in southeast portion; brisk west and northwest winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday, preceded by showers in eastern portion; cooler in eastern portion. Tuesday fair; warmer in western and southern portions; brisk northwest winds, diminishing Monday night and becoming variable Tuesday.

Iowa—Showers Monday, except fair in northwest portion; cooler. Tuesday fair.

Missouri—Fair, continued warm Monday; probably showers and cooler in the afternoon or night. Tuesday probably fair, cooler in southwest portion.

North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday, with rising temperature.

South Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in western portion. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Nebraska—Fair Monday; cooler in eastern portion. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Kansas—Unsettled and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

AUCTION SALES.

SCHEUER, ISAAC, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to the relatives and next of kin of ISAAC SCHEUER, deceased, that personal property, to wit, one unset diamond, will be sold at public auction at 113 Leonard St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 23d day of July, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

Dated New York, July 13, 1912.

HENRIETTA STEINAU, Administratrix.

Samuel Vorzimer & Co., auctioneers, sell imported cigars evenings, 1,389 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

UP WHERE THE SUN SHINES

Developments long awaited are to-day taking place at Morris Park, in the Bronx. An army of men are grading roadways, laying pipe and beautifying the esplanade connecting the Morris Park Westchester Station with the Pelham Station, and each day sees a marked change in this wonderful residential park.

MORRIS PARK

elevated 105 feet above sea level, a part itself of the Bronx Park system, is destined to be the most popular place to live adjoining New York. Its transportation facilities will be superior absolutely to those of any other residential location, giving a choice of travel unequalled.

With all the modern conveniences assured and streets graded to city grade, these plots when offered to the public will be rapidly applied for. The estate office proper will be located in Pelham Parkway.

At present working headquarters are located at the corner of Morris Park Av. and Bronxdale Road, where Morris Park Av. is being cut through to the Williamsbridge Road.

E. G. WALTON, Manager, 25 Broad St., New York.

Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 331 Madison Av., N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

SALTAIRE

"THE BUNGALOW COLONY BY THE SEA."

More people have bought land and established homes here during the past year than in any other development near New York.

THERE'S A REASON

In fact MANY of them.

HERE IS ONE AT $2,200

This bungalow on a large plot embodies all the features of housekeeping simplified; large rooms, gas range, water, sewers, boardwalks.

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING.

Health, Economy, "The Simple Life."

For full particulars address

Fire Island Beach Development Co., Marbridge Bldg., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Tel. Greeley 1697.

Why pay an expensive rent for a house or cottage when this amount will easily make the first payment on

A House
A Bungalow
or an English Cottage
Overlooking the Ocean,
At NEPONSIT, L. I.

Neponsit is 40 minutes from N. Y. on the Long Island Ry.—50 trains a day. It is the most delightfully cool, high class, residential section to be found anywhere within easy commuting distance. Let us send you without obligation our beautiful new booklet of views. Write or phone us to-day and the booklet will reach you by return mail.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.

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Brooklyn Office: Realty Associates, 165 Remsen St.

Beacon Hill

Has over a quarter mile of shore front. When you consider that there is very little actual shore front residential property near New York on the North Shore of Long Island which you can buy, you see what investment certainties lie in Beacon Hill.

Write or call for views and facts.

TUXILL REALTY CO.

339 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 8135 Mad. Sq.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN

$5,950 BUYS A $7,900 HOUSE.

Easy Terms. Payment same as rent or will rent with option of buying; a beautiful new suburban house, between the Sound and the sea, built by day's work on a large plot, in a restricted private residence park; all improvements; refined neighbors and surroundings, 27 minutes from Manhattan 120 trains daily; 1 block from depot and trolley; first-class hardwood trim; large, cool veranda, steam heat, gas, electricity, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, panelled dining room, spacious cellar of solid concrete. Call, 'phone or write, Castelman, Room 403, 334 5th Av. Phone 8425 Madison Square.

BARGAIN $7500 EASY TERMS

Will build Artistic Stucco and Shingle Home, on plot 50x100 ft.; high in healthful hills of my private estate; 170 ft. elev.; superb views of Sound, Ocean, Bay; seven rooms; pantry, large foyer hall, tiled bath, light attic, large veranda, fireplace; hardwood floors, trim; beamed ceiling; electric light; laundry in cellar. Beautiful lighting fixtures, shades; decorated throughout; 15 min. to N. Y. C.; low fare; restricted neighborhood; five min. to station; near tennis courts, golf course, schools, churches, markets; 25 min. to ocean beaches. OWNER, 1146 Marbridge Bldg. Tel. 8250 Greeley.

Bathing, Boating and Fishing.

Cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; large plot, at Beechhurst, 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Square; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400; terms $300 cash; $25 monthly. Address CLEVELAND, D 305 Times Downtown.

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Own your own shore front, 150x200, 15 minutes from the station; 25 trains daily; 18 miles out; electric light; best drinking water in the world; just over the city line; very low taxes; all improvements; $5,000 cash, balance easy. Post Office Box 25, Plandome, Long Island.

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NEPONSIT, L. I. 40 minutes from N.Y. 100 TRAINS A DAY. Bungalows and Cottages overlooking the Ocean. Send for booklet. Neponsit Realty Co., 1 West 34th Street.

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For Sale.—Elegant 10-room house, with all improvements, 1 block from trolley, in Baldwin Harbor; a grand view of Great South Bay; small payment and balance on very easy monthly payments; also four lots next to house. V 16 Times.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

On account of going to live abroad, will accept any reasonable offer or will exchange for lots not mortgaged one two-family and one one-family frame house; tax valuation, $6,000 and $4,000, respectively; equity about $7,500. Write Owner, Room 610, 30 Church St.

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RYE, N. Y.

Fully furnished modern house 4 master's bedrooms and 3 baths; garage and garden.

For rent, July, Aug. and Sept. Moderate rent to desirable party. B. Q. MEYER, 542 Fifth Ave.

Mount Vernon.

Modern 9-room house on Chester Hill; $7,000 if taken quickly; must sell now. Address Z 151 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

ROSELLE

15 miles; 35 minutes on C. R. R. We have the choicest remaining plots for sale in this charming suburb. Also NEW homes with all modern conveniences now ready for occupancy. Low prices. Convenient terms. Special rates on plots to those contemplating building immediately. Photos and further particulars for the asking. WARMAN-BOARDMAN, Roselle, New JERSEY

MOUNTAIN BUNGALOW

7 rooms; hardwod trim; parquet floors; all conveniences; artesian water; near Express Station on Road of Anthracite; 47 minutes on train. Price $4,350. Satisfactory terms. Address Owner, P. O. Box 1923 N. Y.

AMONG THE HILLS

AT BALDWIN PARK, South Orange, N. J.

40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.

Bungalows and artistic homes.

Little cash required. Write or 'phone. C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

EIGHT-room house; all improvements; large living room, open fireplace; 2 baths; steam heat; very cozy and attractive; owner must sell; will take small cash payment. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

7,400 SQUARE FEET

for $275 at Beautiful Roselle Park. Fine old trees. Express station; 100 trains daily; 10c. commutation; near station. Refined neighborhood; $5 monthly, small payment down. Will build to suit purchaser on easy monthly installments. Write Room 728, 30 Church St. 'Phone 1919 Cortlandt.

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Nine-room new house in beautiful Bergen County suburb, near city; a few minutes from express station; parquet floors throughout; laundry in basement, tiled bath, gas, electricity; all improvements; white enamel bedrooms, sun parlor, rustic, open fireplace; visit at my expense. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

SEE THESE WONDERFUL CROPS NOW being harvested from a farm of 279 acres which I have for sale near Hackettstown at $54 an acre, including live stock, wagons, implements. IT IS THE BEST FARM IN N. J. AT ITS PRICE. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Big little farm, 100x210; improved with six-room house; lots of fruit trees; ten minutes' walk to Westfield Depot; $3,500; $500 cash, $35 monthly, including interest. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

ON ACCOUNT OF MOVING TO BOSTON will sell my mountain home; up to date in every respect; less than 1 hour to N. Y. City; 8 rooms; all city conveniences; for $6,500; easy terms. Will send photograph on application. Opportunity, P. O. Box 1923, N. Y. C.

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Commuting Distance.

VICTOR HAVISER, Mountainview, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm For Sale

200 acres, 900 feet above sea. Land cultivatable entirely by machinery. Every modern convenience, including electric light and power plant. Latest style machinery. Every building A1 condition. Self-supporting and running at a profit now. Price $60,000, complete, including live stock, machinery, &c. WEE LADDIE FARM, CHARLTON, MASS.

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GREAT VALUE.

Near Newton, N. J., on main line Lackawana R. R.; 120-acre farm, under high state of cultivation; fine apple orchard, abundance other fruits; 2-story 9-room house, barns, hennery, piggery, all other necessary outbuildings; running brook. Worth your immediate inspection. Price $4,500, part mortgage. For particulars of above and many other farms throughout Sussex, Warren or Hunterdon Counties from $2,000 upward, address LOUIS SCHLESINGER, Inc., Washington, N. J.

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Wanted—A small fruit or poultry farm, with habitable house and good water, within an hour of New York City. Address S. M. Akin, 15 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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We Have $100,000 to Loan AT 4% ON

High Class Manhattan Property

Quick Decision on Good Applications

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, Broadway and 105th St.

Money to loan on New York City real estate. Apply Trustee, 22 East 76th St., N. Y.

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434 MADISON AVE.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling to let; size 20x52x70; has 16 rooms and bath; rent low; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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A three-story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; size 20x45x100; 12 rooms and bath; rent low. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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13TH ST. LOFTS, 624 EAST Near Avenue B. 3-story building, 20x103, suitable for manufacturing or storage. Light on all sides. Entire building or separate lofts. TO LET. LOW RENTS. Apply Lowenfeld & Prager, 149 B'way, or Your own broker.

N. W. Corner of 28th St. and 1st Ave.

Large loft in modern light building; power; large elevator; sprinkler system; light on four sides. Owner on premises. Three lofts to be rented, containing about 8,000 square feet.

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No. 256 West; very light; about 25x90; steam heat; elevator; well-kept building.

LOFTS—75x90

To let, modern factory building; sprinkler system, &c. Moderate rent. Apply 520 W. 48th.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

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CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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Fine Waterfront Cottage

Long Island Sound; half hour from Pennsylvania Station, New York City; 8 rooms and bath; four lots; cement sidewalks; macadamized streets; gas and electric light; water and sewerage; fine bathing beach and high-class yacht club close by; refined and select neighborhood; elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. SHORE FRONT, 243 West 34th St.

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REAL ESTATE.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST. ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

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Strictly MILANO fireproof, 135-7 West 58th St.—7-8 rooms and bath, all improvements. Day and night elevator, hall, 'phone service; $1,150 and $2,000.

200 WEST 78TH ST.

Corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $690. Steam heat, hot water, hall service.

REVERE HALL,

822 W. 114th, Near Riverside Drive.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light sunny rooms, elevator, all improvements; 'phone; $660 to $1,000.

IRVINGT

THE COURTS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy—Discharges: Henry L. Davis, Matilda L. May, Anna A. Egan, Fordham W. Beard, Joseph P. Schiller, Henry Hoffman, Ralph Scheuer, Jacob Hirsch, Samuel D. Davis, Barners & Jacobi, Myer S. Sasserath, Scull & Taub, A. & M. Jacobson, Henry F. Faromicil, James J. Fitzgerald, William C. Golden, D. & J. Ralinick, Sidney Magnus, Charles Forst, Benjamin Loventhal, Jacob F. Reichard. Under objection: Ralph A. Belknap, Andrew Hopke, Duffner & Kimberley Company, Joseph Nieslbovsky, New Harlem Casino, Sackin & Tonkin, H. & M. Schack, Puslik & Saretsky. Adjourned cases: Benjamin Abrams, Harris Shapiro, Simon Schneider, Haseki & Strauss, Harris Segalowitz, Paul Pape, Gabriel Silver. Involuntary case, petition: John Focarlie. Motions: George F. Considine, August L. Reynolds, Max Kohn, Albert N. Ehrlich, William H. Lee, Morris Beer, D. & L. Niegibovsky, Federal Biscuit Company, (2,) Leander J. Buckley, William W. Aldrich, Radio Telephone Company, Harlem Import Company, James W. Halstead, Livingston & Turk, Forquiguon Sales Company, Ennis & Stoppani, Thomas G. Hunt, George Pollinger, James M. Hauley, Bregman & Friedman, Nevada-Utah Mines, &c., Company, Isidor Rothman, Clarence W. Hickerson, Alois Fink, Brock Ideal Shoe Company, Smith & Probstein, Joseph Mesibovsky, Mark Vogel, Anthony Massett, Frank Wein, Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, Ross & Sisti, Auerbach, Goldberg & H., Thomas G. Gaylord, J. T. Reinhardt; (2,) Van Schaick & Co., Louis Lips, (2,) Isidor L. Cohen.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions. 1—Krum v. Krum. 2—Greenwald v. Greenwald. 3—Schmidt v. Giegler. 4—Zadek v. de Franco. 5—Matter of Boston Road. 6—Barnsdall v. Imperial Osage Dev. Co. 7—Amann v. United Booking Offices. 8—Adams v. Adams. 9—Matter of Berkeley. 10—Matter of Carille. 11—Hayden v. Van Cortlandt. 12—Vitale v. Mazzolo. 13—Van Cortlandt v. Van Cortlandt. 14—Kriger v. Ligham. 15—Mercer Auto Co. v. Auto Owners' Sales Co. 16—Peiser v. Peiser. 17—Robinson v. Draz. 18—Salfeld v. Columbia Hosiery Co. 19—Cutler v. Const Material, &c, Co. 20—Same v. same. 21—Clark v. Byrne. 22—Harmon & Co v. Wirth. 23—Woodcock v. Tuzzoline. 24—Matter of McCusker. 25—Rosenfeld v. Concrete, Steel, &c. Co. 26—U S Fidelity Co. v. Ireland. 27—Drucker v. Singler. 28—Maurice v. Dewan & Sons Co. 29—Harrower v. Simmons. 30—Jaffer v. Kleman. 31—Clark v. Simes. 32—Kearney v. Doernberg. 33—Griffin Roofing Co. v. Garner. 34—Matter of Plas. 35—Chase v. Chase. 36—Matter of Merrivale Realty Co. 37—Matter of Agar Realty Co. 38—Richardson v. Donnegan. 39—Irace v. Schuster. 40—Illinois Surety Co v. Mattone. 41—Greenbaum v. McClue Co. 42—Clarke v. Byrne. 43—Rylance v. Bozeman 44—Lee v. Lee. 45—Wisch v. Hogan. 46—Wray v. North. 47—McBride v. Jenkins. 48—Levy v. Levy. 49—Jukofsky v. Kottler. 50—Morse v. Morse. 51—Chase v. Chase. 52—Harlem Savings Bank v. Kerr. 53—Same v Smith. 54—Matter of Van Wagenen. 55—Massett v. Rubenstein. 56—Hunt v. Potter. 57—Woodruff v. Woodruff. 58—Hirschen v. Phillips. 59—Quinlan v. Olsen Const Co. 60—New v. Fisher Co. 61—Valentine v. Shalet. 62—Conroy v. Martin. 63—Matter of Creston Av. 64—Matter of same. 65—Matter of same. 66—People v. N Y Building Loan Co. 67—Rosenberg v. Madison Av and 102d St. 68—Kronethal v. Rosenthal. 69—Matter of Northern Bank. 70—Matter of Society of Mutual Assistance. 71—Geppert v. Musical American Co. 72—Foss v. Gleason. 73—Heymann & Schmidt v. Kline. 74—Briggs v. Graf. 75—Marshall v. Marshall. 76—Grover v. Grover. 76½—Lefevre v. Butts. 77—Cosler v. same. 78—Combe v. same. 79—Simlansky v. William. 80—Friedmann v. Whittier. 81—Same v. same. 82—Matter of Hogan. 83—Colbert v. Colbert. 84—King v. King. 85—Equitable Trust Co v. Floyd. 86—Sheridan v. Sheridan. 87—Kehm v. Kehm. 88—Riker v. Halsey. 89—Ping v. Pink. 90—Yunz v. MacPeak. 91—Thomas v. Thomas. 92—Leichamitz v. Leichamitz. 93—Hutchins v. Odell 94—Mitteldeutsche Private Bank v. Boselman. 95—Harris v. Harris. 96—De Benedetto v. Alpha Portland Cement Co. 97—Carpenter v. M R L Bldg Co. 98—Johnson v. Cohen. 99—Union Trust &c. Co v. Dixon. 100—Dattore v. Mace Paving, &c. Co. 101—Torrens v. Damsky Co. 102—O'Dair v. Miller. 103—Landres v. Berlin. 104—Bernard v. Bernard. 105—Jones v. Jones. 106—Kuder v. Hogan. 107—Erstgaard v. Doll & Sons. 108—Valentine v. Lesser. 109—Prince Co. v. Meisner. 110—Younes v. Goodman. 111—Kuder v. Hogan. 112—Weinstock v. Mandel. 113—People ex rel. Hyland v. Steinberg. 114—N Y Assets Realization Co v. State Savings Bank. 115—Adams v. 151 West 19th St. 116—Engelhardt v. Engelhardt. 117—Brichta v. Simon. 118—Cohen v. Cohen. 119—Leezenbaum v. Leezenbaum. 120—Kroop v. Kroop. 121—De la Pena v. de la Pena. 122—Rosana v. Lorber. 123—Birkle v. Schneider. 124—McNamara v. Ferrell. 125—Bauer v. Bauer. 126—Manhattan Ry v. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for Probate—Jennie M. Thompson, George Schmitt, Rosalie Cestero, Joseph L. Woodhouse, Abram B. Lustig, Robert J. Devlin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lynch, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Gleason v. Schnurer—Edward A. Acker.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. In re Brennan—Melvin G. Palliser.

SUPREME COURT—Bray, J. In re Fletcher—Alfred E. Smith.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Abraham J. Dworsky v. Israel D. Shlachetzki—Shinn Phillips.

CITY COURT—Lynch, J. Max Lieber v. Abe Hirschhorn—Benjamin Grossman.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Motions. 1—Bowery Sav Bank v. Kenick et al. 2—Tavormina et al v. Zummo. 3—Matter of Flatbush Av. extension, 4th Av Rapid Transit R R. 4—Matter of Targee St. 5—Lott v. Lott. 6—Hill v. Hill. 7—Matter of East 55th St. (Zeiter.) 8—Dean v. Dean. 9—Levison v. B Union Gas Co. (adjourned to July 10.) 10—Morris v. Simons et al. 11—Ordmandy v. Ordmandy. 12—Sperry v. L I R R Co. 13—Hasse v. Hasse. 14—Dalrymple-Hastings Co v. Ocean View Cemetery et al. 15—Neishin v. Feinberg. 16—Bodhoroski v. same. 17—Brush v. White's Express Co. 18—Baldwin v. People's Trust Co. 19—Assenheimer v. Stack et al. 20—Beyer v. Schwarsler. 21—Wood v. Deming et al. 22—Carey, &c, v. Helm and another. 23—Same v. Lance. 24—Maude B Philpard v. Harvey F Philpard. 25—Fletcher v. City of N Y. 26—Mendelson v. Gausman. 27—Weiss v. Barnett. 28—Consumers' Brewing Co. (Ltd.) v. White et al. 29—Stahl v. Taber et al. 30—Kraut v. Kotcher and another. 31—Matter of Pustorino. 32—Franz, &c, v. Bopp et al. 33—Fannie Greenberg v. Nathan Greenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions.—Benedict, J. 34—People's Trust Co v. Brooklyn and Canarsie Realty Co. 35—Matter of Benson. 36—Rosenblum v. Jackson. 37—Matter of Turner. 38—Cohen v. Cohen. 39—Prentiss v. Sandivori. 40—German Savings Bank v. Meyer. 41—People ex rel Bayside Flushing Co v. Purdy. 42—People ex rel Brownsville South Realty Co v. Purdy. 43—People ex rel Cedar Cliff Park Assn v. Purdy. 44—Erdtmann v. Slack. 45—Strickland v. Strickland. 46—Matter of Woods. 47—Matter of Morris. 48—Matter of Weber.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Ferris, J. William Nilson, Thomas Nolan, Aaron Klein, Jacob Luban, Pauline Fuchs.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Notice—The next term of this court will begin on Monday, Sept. 30, 1912. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the clerk for said term on or before Saturday, Sept. 21.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kelcham, S.—Wills of Elias Strauss, Jacob Siatfler, and Mary S. Haslett. Accountings of Matilda M. Adams, William Fabst, William Nason, Amelia Platt, Alvina Lorenz, Anna Walbridge, Rudolph Abel, and William Daley. Estates of Ellen Hegarty and Bertha Starkman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—People v. Argano.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Coolest location. Most Delightful View.
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A modern fire-proof apartment hotel, open all year.
Rates from $11 to $18 per week, including meals.
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SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Croquet, Music, Dancing. Refined. Booklet.

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Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Two hours Grand Central; mountains; fishing; driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone 3345 Morningside.

NEW YORK—Fisher's Island.

The Munnatawket
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Always cool, seashore & country. Sound & Ocean, Golf, Tennis, Surf or Still Water Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Orchestra.
S. LUND, Prop.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Elliswood.—Board on fruit farm; ample shade. Apply White, 309 West 46th St. Tel. 34 Bryant.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

"HAPPY DAYS" Cottage, on beautiful Raquette Lake, will accommodate few congenial persons at $12 per week; good board; motor and row boats; bath in house. Address F. Maurice, 418 West 118th St., New York City.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—in New York City.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway, 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel
ELBERON
And fireproof annex. Tennessee Ave., near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

Hotel Ostend ATLANTIC CITY. Whole Block on Boardwalk. Capacity, 500.
Ideal location. Hot and cold sea water baths; 150 rooms with private baths, number rooms hot and cold running water. All windows screened. Table and service noteworthy. Auto coaches at trains. Moderate rates. Photo booklet. D. P. RAHTER.

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Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach.
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Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity 500. Write for booklet.
COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave., 100 yds. from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new, homelike, elevator, large, cool, ocean view rooms, baths, phones, excellent table, white service, metal beds. Special rates, $8 up weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

THE RICHMOND Kentucky Ave.; first house from Boardwalk; unobstructed ocean view rooms; elevator; white service; home comforts without extravagance; bathing from house; moderate rates; booklet. Morris L. Johnson, Owner & Prop.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 15 N. Georgia Ave. Capacity 250; noted for its table; $1.25 up daily; $7 and $8 up weekly. Established 33 years. Emerson Croushamel.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

NEW MONTEREY
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Occupying Entire Block on the Ocean Front.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON
A new hotel of brick and steel construction, with accommodations for five hundred guests. Private baths with hot and cold sea water connection. Daily concerts; superior cuisine; attentive service.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
On the beach at Asbury Park, N. J.
Highest standard of excellence maintained. Booklet. Morgan & Parsons.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

"On the mountain top"
Hotel MONTCLAIR
A delightful "breathing place," with every form of recreation at your command—and only 45 minutes from Broadway!
AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLZ, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore" on Lake George.

NEW JERSEY—Point Pleasant.

THE LEIGHTON
Point Pleasant, N. J. Directly on the beach; Booklet. E. H. Carlisle. Also Hotel Belmont, Bermuda.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Mt. Pleasant House Finest location on Pocono Mountains; steam heat, baths. Rates $12.50 per week and up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

DEVENSHIRE FINE New modern house, on Knob Park; Cap., 150; Special Spring rates; bklt. S. T. CORNISH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND INN.—Modern, high-class mountain resort; specially noted for its table. I. L. & M. S. Hudders.

STEAMBOATS. | STEAMBOATS.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sundays. Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PURITAN and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

$1.00 Outside Staterooms, Inside Staterooms Have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Week days, Lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Sats. 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of East 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Sats. 2:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route New London. Watch Hill, Block Island and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:00 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 2:45 P. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices, and at Piers.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

All Day Sunday Sail
On the Picturesque
Hudson River
Comfort, luxury and recreation aboard palatial steamers
TROJAN or RENSSELAER
To Poughkeepsie and return same day, $1.50
To Albany by day, and return by night boat, $3.50
Spacious Dining Saloon Open All Day. Excellent Cuisine and Music.
Leave Pier, 32, N. R., 8:45 A. M., W. 132d St. 9:15 A. M.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
Pier 32, N. R. Phone Spring 9400

To ALBANY 50¢
THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.
Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

SAGUENAY RIVER TOURS
Three Parties Under Escort—Expenses Included. Delightful 11 Day Tours from New York, July 26, Aug. 9 and 23d. Visiting Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, The Saguenay, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, White Mountains, etc. Send for details. MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH TO-DAY DREAMLAND PIER
Strs. ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER.
Lv. W. 129th St. 9:30, 10:30, *1:30, *8.
LV. W. 23D ST. 10:00, 11, 2, *3, *4, *7:30.
Lv. Battery 10:30, 11:30, 2:30, *3:30, *4:30, *8.
Lv. Coney Island 1:30, 2:30, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:30, 1:30, 6.
*Boat does not go to Rockaway Beach.
Exc'n tickets 129th St. to Coney Isl. & Rockaway, 50c. To Coney Island from W. 23d St. and Battery, 40c.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1.45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2.20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Albany, $1.00, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS ROUND TRIP 50¢
FAMOUS FAMILY RESORT on Long Island Sound. Weekdays lve. Battery 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6 P. M. Sun., 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 P. M. E. 24th St. ½ hour later. McAllister St'b't Co.

BERMUDA TOURS
Including Hotels, Drives, &c.
5 days.....$27.50 and up
8 Days.....$39.00 and up
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT
Leaves E. 24th St., 11 A. M. & 3 P. M.; Daily & Sunday. Lecturer. Refresh. Phone 6326 Gramercy.

MOONLIGHT SAIL ON THE BAY
Leaving E. 24th St. 8 P. M., Daily & Sunday. Fare 50c. See New York & Coney Island Illuminated.

SIGHTSEEING YACHT
Around Manhattan Island, leaves foot of West 23d St., all cars transfer, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Lecturer; refreshments. Office 1,386 Broadway. Phone 4189 Greeley. Parties Special Rates.

"THE ORIGINAL"
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gram.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION Around Manhattan Island. Daily. Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10.30-2.30.
HALCYON SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship & Forts, 1:15, ret. 5. Phone Broad 3373.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA.

WHY GO TO EUROPE
FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS OR ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS?
The waters and baths of
VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
are just as efficacious for these and kindred troubles as any of the spas of Europe.
Summer is the most beneficial for treatment. Delightful climate and mountain air.
GOLF RIDING TENNIS
Pamphlet giving complete and technical information on application to
H. ALBERT, Resident Manager,
Hot Springs, Virginia

Old books and pamphlets on every subject found in The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Adv.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:35 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7.10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Lv. W. 129th St., 7:20; Pier 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lv. Yonkers 8:45 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:45 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round trip tickets, 50 cts.; Children, 25 cts.

To ALBANY 50¢
THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.
Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

HUDSON RIVER **DAY LINE**
Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON or ALBANY leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St., 9 A. M., W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Albany or rail. 8

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED" TAKE
COLONIAL LINE
To BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and New England Summer Resorts.

BOSTON		$2.65
PROVIDENCE	Direct,	$1.75
WORCESTER	Boat and Rail,	$2.65
FALL RIVER	"	$2.00

First-class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms (all outside rooms).
Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Clermont (New) Onteora
CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OPIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and
ALL POINTS
IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
Leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. Saturday Special leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers 1:45, for Malden, Catskill, all Catskill Mt. points, Hudson and Athens. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. Phone 1007 Spring.

To Albany & Troy (FROM ALBANY VIA ANNEX BOAT)
$1 HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
Commodious Steamers "Iroquois" & "Mohawk"
Spacious staterooms, every convenience; electric light; excellent service. Wistaria Dining Room; open till midnight. Music. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked. Strs. Lv. (West Houston St.) 5:30 P. M., West 129th St. at 6:00 P. M. Daily. Phone Spring 9226.
Manhattan Line

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Steel Steamships
GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Improved Service.
Write for Illustrated Summer Folder.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

All-the-Way-by-Water to BOSTON
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great Steel Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS & OLD COLONY.
Leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., Week Days & Sundays 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M.

PORTLAND, Me.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. at 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. Running time about 22 hours.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. See time table for additional service—Steamer "Montauk."

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

STEAMSHIPS. | STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
Express Steamers Resume Wednesday Service 1 A. M.
Commencing with the sailing of the Mauretania July 24, the express steamers Mauretania, Lusitania, and Campania, will leave New York at 1 A. M. on Wednesdays.
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania	July 16, 5 P. M.	Aug. 28, 1 A. M.
	Aug. 7, 1 A. M.	
Mauretania	July 24, 1 A. M.	Sept. 11, 1 A. M.
	Aug. 21, 1 A. M.	

CARONIA July 31, 10 A. M. Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA Aug. 14, 1 A. M. Sept. 4, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA Sept. 7, 10 A. M. Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

CARPATHIA	**SAXONIA**	**PANNONIA**	**IVERNIA**
a July 18	Aug. 1	a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22
a Sept. 5	Sept. 19	a b Sept. 26	Oct. 10

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
NOVEMBER TO MARCH.
Round the World Trips, $535. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
The Largest Steamer in the World
New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from New York JULY 27 10 A. M. AUG. 17 SEPT. 7 SEPT. 28 OCT. 19

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.
CELTIC.....July 18, 12 noon
NEW YORK.....July 20, 9:30 A. M.
KROONLAND.....July 20, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....July 20, 12 noon
ADRIATIC.....July 25, 12 noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
New York....July 20 | Philadelphia...Aug. 3
St. Paul.....July 27 | St. Louis.....Aug. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minnetonka..Jy. 27, 9 AM | Minnew'ka Aug. 10
Min'apolis..Au.3,10:30AM | Min'haha..Aug. 17
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland....July 20 | Vaderland....Aug. 3
Zeeland.....July 27 | Lapland.....Aug. 10

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....July 20, noon Majestic..Aug. 3
Olympic...July 27, 10 AM Oceanic..Aug. 10
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic..July 18, noon | Baltic .....Aug. 1
Adriatic..July 25, noon | Cedric .....Aug. 8
Boston-Mediterranean Ports.
Canopic.....Aug. 15 | Cretic.....Sept. 14

Cool Vacations and Week End Trips—
Get Away from the Heat in the City
A DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP TO
Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Richmond or Washington, D. C., via
OLD DOMINION LINE
The Only Direct Line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk Without Change.
Steamers are all equipped with United Wireless Telegraph System.
Round Trip Tickets, Including meals and stateroom berth on Old Dominion Steamer, Old Point Comfort or Norfolk. Richmond or Washington.
$14.00 STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEK DAY AT 3 P. M. $15.00
Tickets and stateroom reservations, Pier 25, North River, foot of North Moore St., New York. Phone Franklin 3900.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
Also Tickets That Include Every Expense Afloat and Ashore, $18.00.

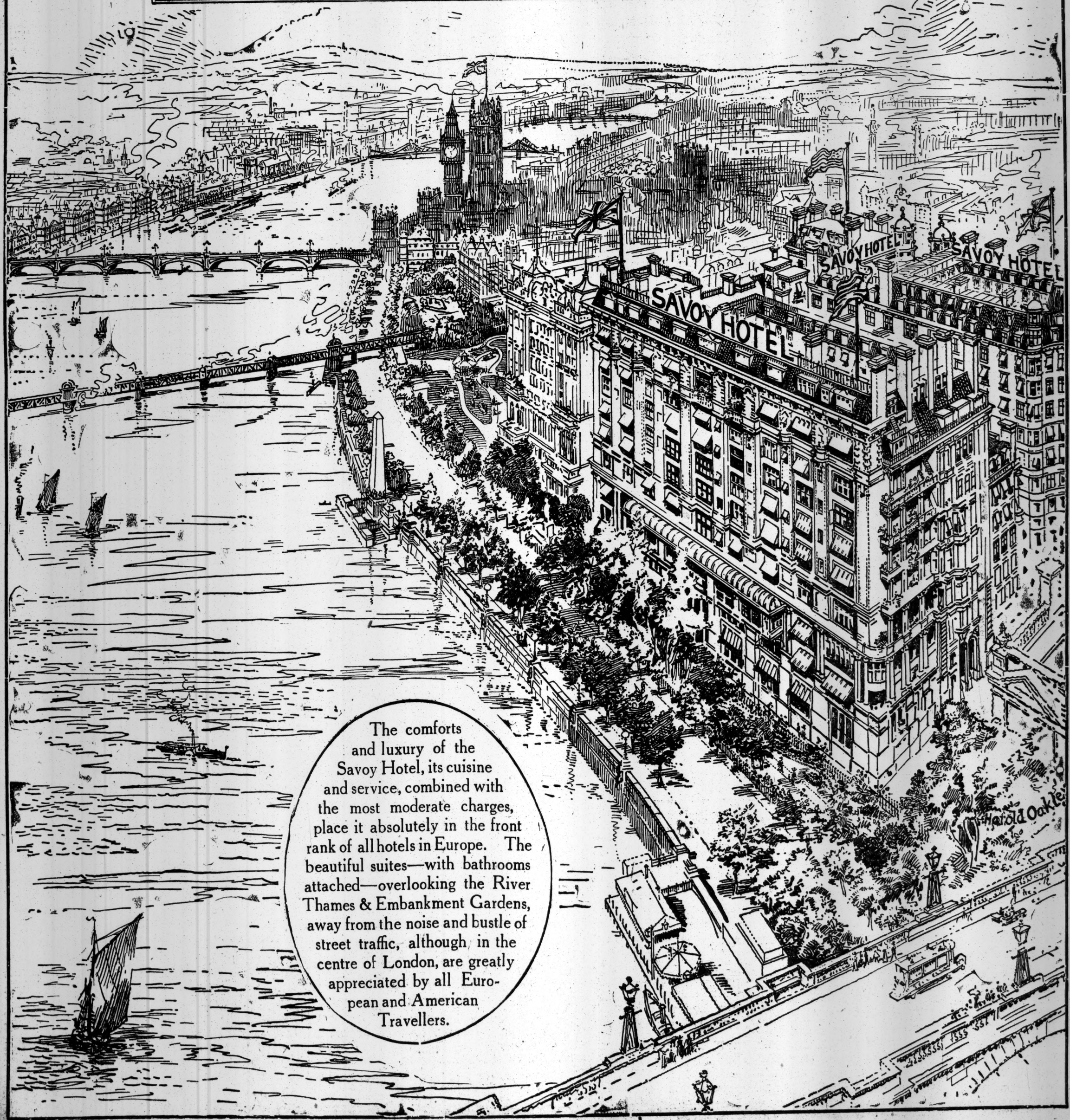
HAMBURG-AMERICAN Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS
ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Pres. Lincoln..July 18, 9 A. M.
Cleveland...July 25, 9 A. M.
*Hamburg...July 31, 10 A. M.
K'n Aug. Vic..Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
*To Hamburg via Boulogne, (2d and 3d class.)
MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
S. S. MOLTKE
August 20, 11 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg, Sept. 19, 1 P. M.
TWO IDEAL CRUISES
AROUND THE WORLD
Oct. 19, 1912 From New York | Feb. 6, 1913 From San Fran.
By the S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.
VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
—ATLAS SERVICE—
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip.....$75
Colon and Port Limon, round trip.....$115
For accommodations in any location excepting suites
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ SIGISMUND, JULY 20, 2 P. M.
Write for booklet of any cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
'Phone 1900

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE



The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames & Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all European and American Travellers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Warm weather continued during Sunday east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest States, where there was a sharp drop in temperature to much below normal conditions. The highest temperature reported was 102 degrees at Omaha, and temperatures above 90 degrees were general in the Central Valleys, the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the Southwest. It was also much warmer in the Pacific States. There were thundershowers in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and locally in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

The cool weather and high pressure over the Northwest will extend eastward and southeastward. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will continue warm and more or less unsettled, but probably without much rain.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate and mostly south; South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast moderate, variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate south winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Fair Monday, Tuesday unsettled; moderate south to west winds.

New Jersey—Unsettled Monday and probably Tuesday; continued warm in the interior; light to moderate south winds.

Southern New England—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday; moderate south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled and continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate winds, mostly south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	74	73	4 P. M.	72	73
6 A. M.	72	73	6 P. M.	67	73
9 A. M.	72	76	9 P. M.	69	72
12 M.	76	84	12 P. M.	66	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6:15 P. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
2:15—35 Warren St.; unknown	Trifling
3:10—246 West 37th St.; C. Luhrs	Trifling
5:30—73 East 101st St.; Julius Rosenberg	$500
10:15—98 East 114th St.; Joseph Sagovitz	$25
P. M.	
2:30—1,552 3d Av.; Greenwald Bros	Trifling
2:45—25 Union Square; unknown	$50
4:15—75 Orchard St.; Isaac Koshiwitz	Trifling
5:10—136 Avenue C; Louis Silverman	$20
5:50—216 East 82d St.; Frank Hillman	$10
8:10—21 East 104th St.; William Hornfeld	Trifling
10:55—200 West 136th St.; Dr. Schultz	$5

Lost and Found

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels and theatres.

Lost

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

LOST—Certificates Nos., 90,349 and B90,707, each for 10 preferred shares, in the name of Jesse Mary Chambers; transfer of the shares has been stopped. Any communication should be made to Messrs. Child & Co., 1 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.

LOST—Certificate No. L15,691 for 10 shares in the name of Jesse Mary Chambers; transfer of the shares has been stopped. Any communication should be made to Messrs. Child & Co., 1 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.

LOST—Friday, Lackawanna ferry to 23d St., lady's black handbag containing three rings, little money, Larkin's premium ticket; liberal reward. Weisbart, Henderson and 20th Sts., Jersey City.

LOST—Bank book on German Savings Bank, No. 549,418; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Wallet containing $13, salary of working girl. Helen Brown, 3,609 Broadway, Apt. 22.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, July 13.—POLICE DEPARTMENT, 240 Centre St., One watch, 1 fob, 1 package, containing cards, marked Francis Friday. 1 Russian passport name of Abraham Koein Elenbum, City of Libora, Russia.

FOUND, July 12—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 80 Church St.: Veil, keys, cigars, package, bag, 2 boxes.

Business Opportunities

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

An exceptional opportunity is open to a congenial, active young man who will invest $600 to $1,000 and services with well-established manufacturer whose products are used by the largest corporations and admitted to be the best, barring none; no special experience required; security given pending suitability and satisfaction; references exchanged. Partner, 884 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Old-established dry goods business; light, large store; small stock; 2-year lease. J. T. Colcord, 108 and 110 West State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Opening in motion-picture business for investor; can show large returns. F 65 Times.

Business Notices

Fac-Simile Letters; Long Runs; 90c per thousand.
Letterheads, $3.50 per thousand.

THE LAWRENCE PRESS,
123 Liberty St.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $100. 318 West 42d St.

For Sale

Slightly used and new business furniture, safes, typewriters, and labor-saving devices; cash or easy payments. Langer, 102 Worth St.

Efficiency.

Efficiency and The New York Times Help Wanted advertising columns go hand in hand.

The readers of The New York Times are thoughtful and capable. When you secure an employee through The Times, you invariably get one who will be efficient in all ways.

The Times accepts only such Help Wanted advertisements as state clearly the character and conditions of the employment offered. If employment is on a commission, advertisements must so state.

For Help Wanted Advertising, call

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print"
1000 Bryant

Country Board

Staten Island.

St. George.—Half an hour from city; near ferry; cool and comfortable home; good table, pleasant rooms, agreeable surroundings; overlooking New York Bay; terms reasonable. The Wistaria, 141 St. Mark's Place.

NICELY furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; easy walking distance of St. George Ferry; references. 19 Fort Place, St. George, S. I.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn; convenient, comfortable Summer residence; on Little Neck Bay; thirty minutes Telephone Flushing 290. Open the year round.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—Room and board at 221 Grandview Av., to sublet; rates very moderate. Inquire of Mrs. Morris.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Second Av.—Cool rooms, with balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable.

New York State.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

Beautiful mountain scenery; large rooms; shady lawns. Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LADY can accommodate 2 New York business men or women in her private home, 3 minutes from Summit, N. J., station; well furnished rooms; exceptional comforts. N 308 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—40 Evergreen Place; block and half Brick Church Station; large, attractive rooms; private family; board convenient; reference required.

KEANSBURG, N. J.—Finest bathing, boating Jersey Coast; rates $9-$11; sanitary plumbing; electric lights. Koehler's Villa on beach.

COLUMBIA, Butler, N. J., (Erholungsheim.) —Ideal place for recuperation; refuge for nervousness; plain and vegetarian diet.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, near ocean; garage; board optional, 515 Asbury Av.

New England.

Tent life in the country; wholesome food, abundance of fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, broilers, &c.; open-air life; $10 per week; no mosquitos. Z 101 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

177TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 69.—Homelike, Summer environment; hotel appointments and service; Southerners solicited.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; table boarders.

39TH ST., 40 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first class; Summer rates.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Summer rates; table board; rooms, with or without board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Large and small rooms with bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; homelike surroundings; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 237 WEST, (Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Parlor dining; excellent table; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with good table; Summer rates; Subway; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Medium outside room, board, suitable young man; private family. Dutton.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite, for business people; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Charmingly located cool rooms; private baths; generous, seasonable table; Summer rates.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, airy, homelike rooms; Summer environments; hotel appointments; Southerners solicited; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three; excellent home cooking; Jewish family; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two, three gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; near Park; private baths; Tel. 2871 River; moderate.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Choice selection light airy rooms; Southerners; excellent table; 'phone 1782—Riverside.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable large room; all conveniences; also single room; good board.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, with all conveniences; excellent cuisine; private house. Strauss.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; Summer rates.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Cool rooms, large and small; table boarders. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; suite or single; dressing rooms; Summer rates.

103D. (879 West End Av)—Attractive corner room, lavatory; excellent cuisine; Subway; Summer rates

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; large, small; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests.

104TH ST., 257. (West End Av.)—Rooms; room with private bath; table guests; references.

625 WEST 113TH ST., adjoining Riverside Drive; large front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; board optional; telephone Morningside 8136.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; beautiful location; excellent cuisine; table board.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
Cool front suite; Subway; elevator. Apt. 52.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms overlooking Columbia campus; excellent table.

122D ST., 519 WEST, (Acropolis Hotel, Near Riverside.)—Single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

141ST 527 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath, all conveniences; near Riverside Drive; references; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large, airy room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

$1.00
per day and up entitles you to first-class room and board at
THE AUDUBON,
540 to 548 West 149th St., near Broadway and beautiful Riverside; every comfort; coolest section in town. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5.—River view; Subway, ferry, five minutes Wall St., convenient Brighton Beach; high-class board; rooms; apartments. 905—Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river; 'Phone 1159W Main.

216 HOOPER ST.—Large, beautifully furnished room for two; bath, telephone; central location; private family; home comforts; excellent cooking $15.

Country Houses To Let
FURNISHED

AN ideal suburban home at Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson, ½ hour via N. Y. Central; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, steam heated, 2 piazzas, dining porch; high, cool location; furnished or unfurnished; season or year; will sell; exceptional bargain; owner going abroad. Edmund R. Dodge, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil, New York. Tel. 4393 Cortlandt.

To Rent—Furnished cottages at Highland Lake. Apply J. F. Carey, Winsted, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; telephone; board optional; references.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

27TH, 217 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom, 6th floor; elevator; Southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; ladies. Telephone 3049 Madison Square.

29TH ST., 147 EAST.—Several large and small rooms; exceptionally bright and airy; private house.

43D, 15 EAST.—Large rooms, bay window, suitable for studios; bath, running water; conveniences.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references; Summer rates.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Only responsible people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively; $2 week. Stevens.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large and small, cool rooms in quiet house; shower bath.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25. (Fine Location.)—Beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished, very superior rooms for refined persons; moderate prices.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large cool room adjoining bath; every convenience; telephone; single room, $3.

46TH, 48 WEST.—Large, small, clean, cool, newly-decorated rooms; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

46TH, 12 WEST.—To sublet, large, attractive room; water; private house; references.

47TH, 77 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room very reasonable for the Summer; neighborhood central.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; terms reasonable; all conveniences; telephone.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.	Desirable rooms; large and single; every convenience.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; private bath; parquet floor; electric lights; telephone; breakfast.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Rooms; very moderate rates; restricted block; board optional; table guests.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also medium and small room.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms running water, bath; private house; telephone: Summer rates.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Pleasant hall room; airy, clean, quiet house; telephone; conveniences; $2.50.

50TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; suitable gentlemen or married couple.

55 WEST 50TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 130 WEST.—Nicely furnished; all improvements; cool and quiet; select location; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 325 WEST.—Elegant, large room; near all surface cars, Subway and "L"; reference.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; electric lights; board optional; references.

58TH ST. 222 WEST.—Single and double rooms; piano and all improvements; telephone, &c.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (facing Central Park.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; telephone; $4 up; room suitable for studio or two or three gentlemen; Summer rates.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water, bath; reasonable rates; transient parties accommodated.

64TH ST., 142 WEST.—Large, with dressing room; private bath, shower; suitable three; Summer rates.

139 WEST 69TH ST.
Attractive rooms, private baths; continuous hot water.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool bedroom; all accommodations for gentleman; private house; reference.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms; $4 up; Summer rates.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished, including piano; large front room; second floor; bath adjoining; single room; scrupulously clean; homelike; phone.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Large front room; large closet; also single room; improvements; Summer rates.

73D, 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private family; Summer rates; meals if desired; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms in private house; breakfast optional; Summer rates; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; single, double; central location; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Large, cool room, five windows, southern exposure; bath; medium room; reasonable.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; also other rooms; private house; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST, (bet. Broadway and Riverside.)—Rooms; board optional; high-class house; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Cool rooms, with or without private bath; electric light; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, small, exceptionally cool, beautiful rooms; refined surroundings; breakfast; Southerners accommodated.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, medium rooms; all conveniences; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large, airy rooms; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with or without bath; private house.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable, large, cool room, adjoining bath; also small room; Summer rates.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; single, en suite; private bath; references; breakfast optional. V. R.

82D, 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; private bath; electric light; Summer rates.

84TH ST., 14 WEST. (Near Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; attractively furnished; quiet, refined surroundings; telephone.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large, small; running water; select locality; Summer rates. Anderson.

84TH ST., 126 WEST.—Clean, cool, large rooms; homelike; reasonable. Henry.

85TH, 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room; bath; gentlemen.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—Private house; handsomely furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate; 'phone 7996—River.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated room; private bath; refined private house; Park, "L"; telephone; moderate.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small, nicely furnished; running water; telephone; $2.50-$5.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, small, cool rooms; running water; "L"; telephone; $4-$5; transients.

97TH ST., 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, well kept rooms; southern exposure; near Park; telephone.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; Subway, "L"; private house. Owner.

102D, 202 WEST.—Light, outside room for young, refined business lady, gentleman. Apt. 3.

105TH ST., 151 WEST.—Private family, large, cool rooms; elevator, electric lights; terms $4 to $8 per week. Underhill.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large, bright room, newly furnished; first-class elevator apartment house; low rent to desirable party. Phelan.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

111TH ST., 605 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, delightful front room; southern exposure; running water; refined, quiet family; gentleman. Phone 4740 Morningside. Howlett.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Bedroom and parlor, with piano, $10; gentlemen preferred; references; evenings. Nichols.

113TH, 523 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room; shower baths, electricity; private house; reasonable.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; healthful location; private house; all conveniences; Southern people desired.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment. (21.)

137TH, 249 WEST.—Second floor, back; third floor, front; skylight; Subway, elevated; Summer prices.

BROADWAY, 2,848-2,850, (110th St. Subway Station.)—Apartment hotel with home comforts; beautifully, newly furnished single room, also 2 and 3 room suites, kitchenette, with large window; private bath; telephone; maid service; weekly, monthly; Summer rates. Trianon. Telephone Morningside 4245.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

BUCKINGHAM HALL.—Apartment hotel; large, cool, single rooms, suites, 2 rooms, bath; telephone, maid service, linen, light kitchen, washtubs, reasonable Summer rates. 905, 910, 912 Columbus Av., 104th St. Telephone 603 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Ideal Summer room; suitable one, two; elevator; reasonable; telephone. Brien.

COOL, large, well-furnished room; electric light, private bath; near 42d and 5th Av.; breakfast if desired. V 11 Times.

EUGENE COURT.—Apartment hotel with home comforts; one, two, three rooms, kitchen, with washtubs; private bath; telephone, electric light; $4 up. 105-107 West 104th St. Telephone 637 Riverside.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive, in the 80s; Summer rates. Phone 8911 Riverside.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE and reception room in private house, 71st, near Broadway. T 136 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th (overlooking Hudson.)—Single, double; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

WEST END AV., 524.—Convenient 86th Subway; large, small rooms, with or without board; transients.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSETT and MAX ROSETT, individually and composing the firm of M. Rosett and the firm of M. Rosett, Bankrupts.—No. 16,278.
To the Creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the real property belonging to the estate of Max Rosett, one of the bankrupts herein, will be sold under the direction of Joseph M. Conklin, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the premises at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the City of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Katherine Street with the northerly side of Easton Street, and from thence running northerly along the westerly line of Katherine Street one hundred twenty-five feet to a point; and from thence running westerly on a line at right angles to said Katherine Street one hundred feet to a point; and from thence running southerly on a line parallel with Katherine Street one hundred twenty-five feet to a point; and from thence running easterly along the northerly side of Easton Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as lots No. 20-21-22-23-24 on map of "Patterson Grove."

The property is known as 685-687-689-691-693-695-697-699 Katherine Street. This property will be sold free and clear of all liens and free from any dower right in the wife of Max Rosett. The property consists of four (4) double frame two (2) family houses.

The Trustee reserves right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Trustee or from his attorneys, or Joseph E. Stricker, No. 119 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Dated New York, July 2, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Trustee, 114 Liberty St., N. Y.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ENOCH N. MINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Martin Charles Ansorge, Esq., trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the office of "The Typewriter World," 23 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

The good will, subscription lists, name, and equipment of "The Typewriter World," desks, typewriters, chairs, safe, and office furniture, and the following copyrights and books in shorthand: The Reporters' Word Book; Love, Courtship, and Marriage; Abbreviated Longhand; Dream Life, Aesop's Fables, Rip Van Winkle, The Lifted Veil, The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia; the Typist Tickler, Our Phonographic Poets, Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization, Blank Dictionary Sheets, Smacks and Smiles, Memory Perfects, Modern Plumbing, and Steam and Hot Water Heating, &c.

The following securities:

The Martin School, Killingworth's Gold and Silver Mining Co., The Justifying Typewriter Company, Gold Note Mining & Milling Co., The Alpha Consolidated Mining Co., and Dalton & Lark Gold, Silver, and Lead Mining and Milling Co.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum (75%) of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1912.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Trustee.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 19 Cedar Street, New York City.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of McCORD CONTRACTING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—Public Sale of Contractor's Complete Plant, Machinery, Supplies, &c.

By virtue of an order of sale of the United States District Court of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, in re McCord Contracting Company, Alleged Bankrupt, the undersigned will sell at public vendue or outcry on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1912, at one o'clock P. M., at Glen Onoko and Hatchetooth, Mauch Chunk, Township, Carbon County, Pa., all the plant, machinery and supplies of said Alleged Bankrupt, consisting of locomotive boilers, engines, cement mixer, clam shell digger, pipes, lumber, blacksmith tools, steam drills, stell jumpers, carts, box cars, iron, water tank, portable boiler, derricks, cables, cableway, &c., upright boiler, shovels, picks, jacks, steam fittings, diesl saws, pumps, and all other personal property of said alleged bankrupt on said premises. Catalogues on application.

JAMES M. BRESLIN,
Mauch Chunk, Penna.,
Ancillary Receiver of McCord Contracting Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—No. 16,762.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur F. Gotthold, the receiver in bankruptcy herein, will sell, on July 15th, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at his office, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, now in his possession, situated at No. 156 Fifth Avenue, together with the good-will of the business of said bankrupt. Said property will be sold to the highest bidder at private sale upon written competitive sealed bids, for a sum not less than the appraised value thereof, if in the opinion of the said receiver the said bid is the best that can be obtained therefor. If said property is not sold at private sale it will thereafter be sold at public auction.

Said bids will be opened by said receiver at the above stated time and place. Creditors may attend and consider bids at said time and place. ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD,
Temporary Receiver.
COOK & ELGAR, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BROWN, alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Pursuant to an order duly made in this matter, the receiver of the estate of the alleged bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of a stock of clothing and fixtures now located at 125 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., at public auction on July 15, 1912, at 10 A. M. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the property from sale at public auction unless it should bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value. The property may be inspected at the above address on July 10, 1912, and July 11, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Further information may be obtained from Elgin L. McBurney, 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., and 302 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or Marcus Heiland, attorney for the receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARLINGTON RIBBON CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,525.
To the creditors of the Arlington Ribbon Co. of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Arlington Ribbon Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 8th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

A boarding house with all home comforts can be easily found by reading and answering The New York Times Boarders Wanted advertisements.—Adv.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms; bath and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly, $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

ANSONIA.—Furnished for Summer; 7-room, corner housekeeping apartment; overlooking Hudson. $150. Apply No. 144, 15th floor, Broadway and 23d St.

180th St., 360 West.—Will sublet 4-room, high-class elevator apartment reasonable.

Parlor bedroom, private bath; elegantly kept; $25, $30 monthly; breakfast. 22 West 60th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Chautauqua, 330 West 15th.—High-class 4-5 rooms; elevator. Duross, 155 West 14th.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERTRUDE M. WELTY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,782.
To the creditors of Gertrude M. Welty of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the second day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Gertrude M. Welty was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the City of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Katherine Street with the northerly side of Easton Street, and from thence running northerly along the westerly line of Katherine Street one hundred twenty-five feet to a point; and from thence running westerly on a line at right angles to said Katherine Street one hundred feet to a point; and from thence running southerly on a line parallel with Katherine Street one hundred twenty-five feet to a point; and from thence running easterly along the northerly side of Easton Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as lots No. 20-21-22-23-24 on map of "Patterson Grove."

The property is known as 685-687-689-691-693-695-697-699 Katherine Street. This property will be sold free and clear of all liens and free from any dower right in the wife of Max Rosett. The property consists of four (4) double frame two (2) family houses.

The Trustee reserves right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Trustee or from his attorneys, or Joseph E. Stricker, No. 119 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Dated New York, July 2, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

JOSEPH M. CONKLIN, Trustee, 114 Liberty St., N. Y.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ENOCH N. MINER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Martin Charles Ansorge, Esq., trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the office of "The Typewriter World," 23 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

The good will, subscription lists, name, and equipment of "The Typewriter World," desks, typewriters, chairs, safe, and office furniture, and the following copyrights and books in shorthand: The Reporters' Word Book; Love, Courtship, and Marriage; Abbreviated Longhand; Dream Life, Aesop's Fables, Rip Van Winkle, The Lifted Veil, The History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia; the Typist Tickler, Our Phonographic Poets, Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization, Blank Dictionary Sheets, Smacks and Smiles, Memory Perfects, Modern Plumbing, and Steam and Hot Water Heating, &c.

The following securities:

The Martin School, Killingworth's Gold and Silver Mining Co., The Justifying Typewriter Company, Gold Note Mining & Milling Co., The Alpha Consolidated Mining Co., and Dalton & Lark Gold, Silver, and Lead Mining and Milling Co.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum (75%) of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1912.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Trustee.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 19 Cedar Street, New York City.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of McCORD CONTRACTING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—Public Sale of Contractor's Complete Plant, Machinery, Supplies, &c.

By virtue of an order of sale of the United States District Court of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, in re McCord Contracting Company, Alleged Bankrupt, the undersigned will sell at public vendue or outcry on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1912, at one o'clock P. M., at Glen Onoko and Hatchetooth, Mauch Chunk, Township, Carbon County, Pa., all the plant, machinery and supplies of said Alleged Bankrupt, consisting of locomotive boilers, engines, cement mixer, clam shell digger, pipes, lumber, blacksmith tools, steam drills, stell jumpers, carts, box cars, iron, water tank, portable boiler, derricks, cables, cableway, &c., upright boiler, shovels, picks, jacks, steam fittings, diesl saws, pumps, and all other personal property of said alleged bankrupt on said premises. Catalogues on application.

JAMES M. BRESLIN,
Mauch Chunk, Penna.,
Ancillary Receiver of McCord Contracting Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—No. 16,762.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur F. Gotthold, the receiver in bankruptcy herein, will sell, on July 15th, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at his office, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, now in his possession, situated at No. 156 Fifth Avenue, together with the good-will of the business of said bankrupt. Said property will be sold to the highest bidder at private sale upon written competitive sealed bids, for a sum not less than the appraised value thereof, if in the opinion of the said receiver the said bid is the best that can be obtained therefor. If said property is not sold at private sale it will thereaf

GOV. BLEASE DARES ENEMIES TO FIGHT

Invites Investigating Committee to Meet Him at Columbia and Shoot It Out.

FFLDER WOULD OBLIGE HIM

Provided Governor Consented to Cross Boundary Line—Blease Also Challenges Judge Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 14.—Gov. Cole L. Blease of South Carolina is fighting mad because of the charges of graft, ranging from traffic in pardons to rake-offs from blind tigers, brought against him by witnesses who testified before the South Carolina legislative committee, which concluded its sessions here last night. The Governor openly threatens to kill any man who tells him to his face that the charges are true.

Blease is especially bitter against Attorney Thomas B. Felder of Atlanta, who obtained the evidence against the Governor. Blease also includes in his denunciation Judge Ira B. Jones, who is a candidate for Governor, and the members of the South Carolina investigating committee. The members of the committee he called "gutter snipes."

"If they will come to me," he continued, "I will call them something that will make any man in South Carolina fight."

The Governor invited any member of the committee who did not like what he said to meet him on the streets of Columbia and shoot it out with him. Of Mr. Felder he said: "I will give any man $1,000 who will get Tom Felder two feet on this side of the Savannah River and let me be present."

Of Judge Jones he said: "He's got mixed blood in him, and I can't get him to admit it. During the war he and his people were in the bullrushes like Moses, and we couldn't pull 'em out."

The Governor in denouncing the committee for meeting in Georgia instead of South Carolina spoke of Georgia as "a State that can't raise anything but watermelons," and called Gov. Brown of Georgia "a man who did not have sense enough even to raise a watermelon."

Referring to his pardon record, testimony as to which played an important part in the investigation at Augusta, he said: "They say that I have pardoned a great many people. I have and by the living God, I propose to pardon more."

"That dirty set of sneaks," said he, "have gone over to Augusta to take the testimony of one who's a thief and knows it, and the Attorney General of South Carolina knows that the witness I refer to is the greatest grafter that ever come into the State. His statements at Augusta are false, and the cowardly little puppy knows it, and that's why he is afraid to come to South Carolina.

"It is against the law to send challenges in South Caroilna, but if any of that committee will come to me and tell me he believes what that witness said, you won't need any dueling law and Charlie Smith will be your Governor." Charles A. Smith is Lieutenant Governor of the State.

"If I was as black as they tried to paint me at Augusta," he continued, "would I have the face to come here and stand before you and shake the hands of honest people of this county?

"The statements of that committee are not hurting me. They are trying to besmirch the Governor of your State—to hurt the name of South Carolina."

Referring to his pardon record, Gov. Blease said:

"I pardoned John Black because they wanted to make him the scapegoat of the dispensary régime and fixed up a petition Judge to try him who knew no more about law than a boar shoat does about a psalm book, and it was Ira B. Jones who fixed up this little Judge.

"I defied the Supreme Court, and Judge Jones got mad and ran down off the bench and called to his wife to bring him his biggest razor, and he shaved the feathers off his legs and jumped into the ring.

"The charges furnished by Felder, Jones, and that committee are false, and I will shoot it out with any man who comes to my face and asserts that they are true."

Before leaving for his home in Atlanta Col. Thomas B. Felder gave out the following interview:

"In my judgment we have made very fair progress in the investigation, and I hope a little later on to furnish a few more grains of sand to the committee from the mountains of evidence establishing conclusively the charges of fraud and corruption that I have lodged against the vagabond Governor of South Carolina.

"If there is any crime that he has not committed I think that it can be attributed to lack of opportunity or inadvertence on his part.

"I notice that His Fraudulency has become very pugilistically inclined, threatening to lick severally or collectively the members of the investigating committee. If he will cross the boundary line of any of the neighboring States I will contract to take him first."

BREAK JAIL TO REFORM.

Escaping Prisoners Leave Note for Sheriff, Who Captures Three.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., July 14.—Five prisoners in the Frederick County Jail crawled through an open window made by sawing an iron bar on the second floor and dropped to the ground in the jail yard this morning. The yard is surrounded by a brick wall 30 feet high. Two prisoners climbed the wall and were in the act of drawing the others over when a shot from the revolver of Sheriff Fagan surprised them. The three prisoners in the jail yard were easily captured, but the two outside got away.

Raymond Kendall, white, charged with abduction, and Harry Jones, a negro, accused of robbing a house at Brunswick, are the ones who escaped. Those left in the jail yard were Charles Tressler, charged with forgery; William Harper, larceny, and Andrew Danner, accused of breaking into a Baltimore & Ohio freight car.

On the jail floor and near the entrance was found a note headed, "In God we trust. July 14, 1912." The note follows:

"To All This May Concern: We do not leave this jail as desperate men. We have fully reformed and intend to lead honest lives. If you give us a chance, we will abide by the law and make good citizens of our country. It is unnecessary to punish us any more, for we have reflected over our past life and find we have been very foolish indeed. We now realize that honesty is the best policy, and we will from this date, July 14, 1912, follow our dear mothers' advice. Help us, O' God, is our earnest prayer. Confessed to and agreed upon by all concerned."

SHOWERS BRING RELIEF.

Two More Die of Heat in Brooklyn and One in Manhattan.

The promised showers came yesterday, and with them a variety of temperatures, so that although yesterday's noon hour was 10 degrees warmer than that of the day before, the evening hours were comparatively cool, the dinner hour seeing a drop of 14 degrees from the 85 which the mercury recorded at noon. The weather man says the weather will continue unsettled and warm to-day and to-morrow.

The list of heat prostrations is shrinking, but the records show two deaths in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan. A third case, where death is expected, is ascribed indirectly to the heat. In Williamsburg Meyer Gurach was found yesterday morning lying unconscious and with a fractured skull on the pavement in front of his boarding house, at 70 North Eighth Street. The police believe that he either jumped or fell from his window on the fourth floor. He had been complaining of the heat for days, declaring that it was driving him mad. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

Here is the list of deaths and prostrations prepared by the police:

DEAD—MANHATTAN.

SULLIVAN, DANIEL, 52 years old, a clerk of 240 West Twenty-fourth Street. Died suddenly at his home.

PROSTRATION—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

ROBERTSON, ARTHUR, an elevator operator of 420 West 119th Street; overcome there and removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

DEAD—BROOKLYN.

CROSS, EPHRAIM, 80 years, a retired business man of 730 Hancock Street; overcome in Evergreens Cemetery, Ridgewood, and removed to Bushwick Hospital, where he died.

MALONE, ELIZABETH, 48 years, of 612 Classon Avenue; overcome at her home, where she died of heart disease, the attack having been induced by the heat.

PROSTRATIONS—BROOKLYN.

KAHOBAUM, FREDERICK, 29 years, of 63 Kent Avenue; overcome at Kent Avenue and North Eleventh Street and removed to Williamsburg Hospital.

SAVAGE, JOHN, 46 years, of 248 Greenpoint Avenue; overcome on a trolley car at Sumner and Park Avenues and removed to Bushwick Hospital.

SWART, THOMAS, 58 years, of 67 Grant Avenue, Yonkers; overcome on Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, and removed to the Coney Island Hospital.

Philadelphia Deaths Number 64.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The heat caused another death before 9 o'clock this morning, raising the total for the last ten days to 64. Elizabeth Peeples, 56 years old, of 949 North Warnock Street, was overcome at her home and died in an ambulance on her way to the hospital.

TAFT MEN HOLD MONTCLAIR.

In a Test Vote of General Committee He Wins, 18 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 14.—Progressive Republicans in the Montclair General Republican Committee, headed by Edmund B. Osborne, who was a Roosevelt delegate to the Chicago Convention, were unable to control a meeting of the committee, which continued until a late hour at the Montclair Club last night. The issue was raised when members of the Taft and Sherman Club, who belong to the General Republican Committee, proposed that the latter organization take charge of the raising of a Taft and Sherman banner, which the club had planned for next Saturday night. Mr. Osborne was supported by the Chairman of the committee, E. B. Colby, and former Freeholder Edward Winslow. When a vote on the question was taken, however, it was seen that the sentiment of the majority of the twenty-two members of the committee favored the proposition to make the banner raising a Republican organization affair. Eighteen voted for the motion.

It was expected that the General Republican Committee would act on the indorsement of a candidate for Mayor, but the members decided that, owing to the unsettled situation, the matter should be laid over until the meeting next Saturday night. Mayor Ernest C. Hinck, Benjamin Moore, who was defeated by Edmund B. Osborne for the Chicago delegateship, and Arthur G. Wilson, a Councilman from the Fourth Ward, are mentioned as receptive candidates for the office of Mayor. Hinck some time ago announced that he would not be a candidate, but strong influences have been brought to bear on him to accept a nomination.

PUT PARTY UNITY FIRST.

Franklin County Democrats Not Interested in Anti-Murphy Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 14.—Democrats of Franklin and Essex Counties are loath to comment on Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt's movement against C. F. Murphy. They feel that with a Democratic victory in prospect this is no time to divide the party over a question of leadership.

Democrats in this end of Franklin County favor T. F. Conway for the Gubernatorial nomination, and a strong feeling throughout the rank and file of the party here would seem to indicate that the Lieutenant Governor is the accepted leader of a mapority of the party, but it is doubtful whetner the local leaders would want Mr. Conway nominated at the expense of a break in the party and defeat at the polls.

STANDARD OIL BUYS GAS.

Takes Over Holdings of A. S. White in Cincinnati Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14.—Archibald S. White, principal stockholder of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, has sold his holdings in that concern to the Standard Oil Company.

The disposal of his stock by Mr. White caused a flurry among financial men here yesterday. It is said that the sale has been under consideration for several weeks. Mr. White has been in the East for some time arranging the details. It is not known just what the extent of Mr. White's holdings were, but they were heavy. The offer for the stock was made several months ago.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company controls almost the entire output of the natural gas fields of the country. It also controls a number of gas companies and electric street railways. Its entire holdings will amount to probably $5,000,000. Mr. White, who has been active in the growth of this city for the last six years, will probably settle in an Eastern city.

TO SENTENCE MITCHELL.

Labor Leader Is Wanted in Federal Court To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—If John Mitchell, adjudged guilty of contempt of court with Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, does not appear in court here to-morrow or waive his right to be present when sentence is passed, a bench warrant will be issued for his arrest. It is expected that if he does not appear to-morrow his counsel will present a written waiver.

When Justice Wright, after a retrial of the three men on the charge of violating a court injunction in the noted Bucks Stove and Range boycott case, recently sentenced Gompers and Morrison to a year and nine months in jail, respectively, he withheld sentence upon Mitchell, then in the West. The court preferred not to sentence a man who was absent.

Mitchell's sentence under a former conviction overturned by the Supreme Court was six months.

MOCK DUCK DEALER SLAIN IN HIS BUNK

Wounded in Previous Tong Encounter, He Had Been Hidden in 13 Doyers Street.

ENEMIES COME OVER ROOF

Fire Five Bullets Into Him and Make Their Escape In the Same Way Without Being Seen.

On the steps of 13 Doyers Street several denizens of Chinatown sat last night bewailing the sudden era of reforms which swept over Chinatown after the shooting of "Big Jack" Zelig and caused, as partial result, the prompt closing of Jimmy Kelly's Mandarin Café at 1 A. M. on week days and its failure to open at all on Sundays. The Mandarin Café occupies the second floor of 13 Doyers Street. Above it are many small dens.

From one of these a Chinaman hurried down the stairs and tried to slide past the group on the steps. Moe Harris, who has what passes for a home in one of the cubby holes above, snatched at the Chinaman's blouse as he hurried by and inquired why the haste.

"Man dead upstairs," responded the frightened Chinaman, and as the startled Harris dropped his robe he scuttled away.

Capt. Tierney and Detective Williams of the Elizabeth Street Station had passed a moment before on a tour of inspection, and Harris hurried after them.

"There's a monkey dead in 13 Doyers," he exclaimed when he came up with the policemen, and he led them back.

Had Harris said "a man dead," the policemen would have known he meant a white man, and there probably would have been a call for the reserves, for the murder of a white man is uncommon in Chinatown. "Monkey" on the lips of a white resident of Doyers, Mott, or Pell Street means one of the race for whom the district is named, and Capt. Tierney and Williams strolled back to 13 Doyers, believing that there would be no need for the reserves and that all they would find would be the body of a Chinaman, murdered most likely while he slept or while he was stupified with opium.

Found Murdered Man in Bunk.

They entered 13 Doyers Street, which forms one side of the arcade through which runs the dead line across which neither a Hip Sing nor an On Leon Tong man may pass without rendering himself liable to instant attack by the gunmen of the other clan. Up through the narrow hall they went, passed the closed door of Jimmy Kelly's Mandarin Café, from behind which, but for the reform wave, would have come the sounds of a wheezy piano, a squeaky violin, and the shuffling of feet on the uneven dance floor; up through several other winding, crooked halls they went, and presently found ajar the door of a room in which were three bunks, built, Chinese fashion, of rattan. On one of these lay the half-naked body of a Chinaman. About him were grouped a mother cat and five kittens. By his side was a pipe and an opium layout.

The Chinaman had a wound in the left temple where a bullet had entered, another through his heart, and three more in his right arm, as though he had raised his arm to shield his face and body from the bullets. He evidently was dead, but Capt. Tierney called Dr. Ferguson from the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon examined the man, though he saw he was dead at a glance, and his examination revealed an unhealed gunshot wound in the Chinaman's right side, a wound which, Dr. Ferguson said, looked to be about two weeks old.

And then Capt. Tierney and Williams scurried about the building and through the neighborhood until they found Lem Lung, a Doyers Street merchant, who identified the dead man as his cousin, Hen Ken Yum, an expert fantan dealer and a trusted lieutenant of Mock Duck, in whose gambling house the President and Vice President of the Hip Sing Tong were slain some months ago. Lem Yum, the new President of the Hip Sings, also identified Hen Ken Yum and agreed with Lem Lung that his whereabouts for the last few weeks had been a mystery, no one in Chinatown, apparently, having seen him.

Think On Leons Took Vengeance.

Hen Ken Yum's disappearance and the unhealed wound on his body persuaded the police that an attempt had been made some time ago to take vengeance on him for the shooting near by and the blowing up of the On Leon headquarters just three weeks ago last night. They decided that Yum had been hurried out of sight by friends to die or recover of his wound, without the knowledge of the police, and that last night his hiding place had been discovered.

The building at 13 Doyers Street is peculiar in that the entrance to it is in Hip Sing territory, though the dead line crosses its walls at right angles, so that the rear windows of the tenement are in the section over which the On Leons claim jurisdiction. To have reached Yum's room his assassin must either have passed through Hip Sing territory, and all the danger which would accompany such a move, or have climbed to Yum's room from the roof of an On Leon tenement and gained entrance finally by a fire escape.

The throng of malcontents on the steps of 13 Doyers Street, who throughout the evening bemoaned the closing of Jimmy Kelly's, knew that no one had passed them. Therefore the police decided that the murdered must have come over the roofs. They had Yum's body taken to the station house, when it will be transferred to the Morgue, and started a few detectives searching through Chinatown for the sake of the department's reputation and not in any hope that they may come upon any trace of Hen Ken Yum's slayer.

Killed at Telephone Receiver.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14.—F. Burton Lewis, engineer of the city water station, was instantly killed when he picked up a telephone receiver during an electrical storm here last night. The telephone wires had become crossed with the high-tension power wires during the storm, causing a fatal shock to Lewis. Two others were struck by lightning in the storm, but only slightly hurt.

OROZCO PLANS FLIGHT.

Ready to Quit Mexican Rebels Since Disaffection Has Broken Out.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 14.—Orozco is due to quit instead of returning to his army at Sauz or Casas Grandes. He remains in Juarez with his father and a bodyguard of 200, since the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction has broken out against Orozco and his friends in what remains of the rebel army.

The defeated rebel commander has decided to seek the first opportunity to leave the country in disguise. He has admitted that he is defeated, and says that the United States is responsible by withholding ammunition from him. All his fine speeches, which were written for him and given to the press, threatening to carry on the war until Madero "resigns or is overthrown," are regarded as bluff.

Los Angeles via the West Coast seems to be his present plan of departure. His wife is in that city.

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 14.—All indications point to an early evacuation of Juarez by the rebels. Only a small garrison guards the town now, and preparations are pending for its removal 141 miles southwestward to Casas Grandes, the new rebel base on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad.

Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., the rebel chief; his father, Col. Pascual Orozco, Sr., and his nephew, Col. Jose Orozco, are the only rebel leaders in town. All other officers and their men have been sent to Casas Grandes. The detachment operating along the Mexican Central south of here is merely occupied with tearing up the railroad. It will ride overland to Casas Grandes when its work is done.

Many officers are coming to Gen. Orozco to help him relinquish his post and quit. Several ambitious Americans, believing Orozco has made a private fortune of $500,000 in the revolution, have approached him with schemes of various kinds. There is no charge against Gen. Orozco or his family on the American side of the line, but apprehension that one may be trumped up on technical grounds has kept the male members of the Orozco family from crossing into the United States since the revolution began.

As a port of entry and base of supplies, particularly for ammunition, Juarez has proved of mistaken value. The rebels now are after Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz., and Col. Castula Herrera and thirty of his expert ammunition searchers are en route there now behind a rebel force that intends to fight its way through the State of Sonora toward the American border. When the federals concentrate enough forces to chase the rebels from Agua Prieta the rebel plan is to evacuate again and run toward the Pacific Coast, taking Guayamas and other ports from which to gain supplies. The guerrilla warfare is intended to be a "hunt-and-run" affair throughout Northwestern Mexico.

The rebels now are gathering cattle and provisions around Casas Grandes for their westward meanderings. Stories of loot and confiscation in that region continue to come in, the Madero Company and the Mexican Northwest Railroad being the principal sufferers.

MANY DROWN IN MEXICO.

Further Cloudbursts Destroy Cities and Hundreds of Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, July 14.—Details of further cloudbursts and floods, which had destroyed several cities and are reported to have exacted a toll of hundreds of lives in the State of Guanajuanto, were received here last night. The advices declare that the cities of Salamanca and Celaya have been destroyed and that the number of victims cannot be ascertained until the waters have subsided.

The first of the cloudbursts and floods which affected the wealthy State of Guanajuato occurred several weeks ago, when a large part of the capital was washed away, with several hundred peons who were unable to reach safety.

A few days ago came another cloudburst, which quickly covered the valley of the Santiago to a depth of two meters. The natural outlet became clogged, and within half an hour nothing was seen of two little cities but the roofs of houses, covered with terror-stricken people, praying for deliverance. Darkness fell as the electric light plant, further down the valley, was washed away, and this tended to add to the panic.

According to advices received from a correspondent of El Imparcial, it is probable that more than 1,000 lives and at least $20,000,000 worth of property were destroyed before the waters subsided.

The survivors found that all foodstuffs had been carried away, and that there was nothing left in nthe valley to feed the half-crazed multitude, including hundreds of babies. How many have since succumbed to hunger has not been ascertained.

It is reported from Santa Cruz that the crops, covering more than 1,000 square miles of rich agricultural lands, have been destroyed, and that famine menaces the survivors unless relief comes. The situation is aggrevated owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing as the result of the war and the fact that crops generally have been neglected.

Nearly 2,000 laborers have been sent from the City of Mexico to the scene of the disaster to aid in recovering bodies and restoring the city sufficiently to shelter those who have escaped.

EXPERT SWIMMER DROWNS.

Joseph Black, Who Once Swam to Coney Island, Sinks in the Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Joseph Black, an expert swimmer, formerly of Jersey City, was drowned in the Allegheny River to-night. He and a companion, named William Flynn, were bathing. Flynn, while returning from swimming across the river heard a cry for help from Black. Flynn made every effort to save him, but could not. The body was not recovered.

The men were employed as boiler makers in McNeil Brothers' Works. Black was 41 years old and leaves no family so far as known here.

Black won a medal last year for a ten-mile swim on the 20-mile course from Battery Park to Coney Island, and prior to that had won medals for swimming across the Hudson River in very rough water.

The surmise is that Black was stricken with cramps, as the water where he was drowned is not very deep nor is the current swift, while the navigable channel is not over fifty feet wide.

SLID AFTER PRISONER ON DUMBWAITER ROPE

Fugitive Dived Into Shaft at Sixth Floor—Detective Followed and Got Him.

TAKEN FOR GIRL'S SLAYER

And Bronx Crowds Closed In—But He Was Really Wanted for Burglaries—Implicated by Thieves.

Through the door of Benjamin Levy's apartment on the top and sixth floor of the apartment house at 970 Freeman Street, the Bronx, Detective Olliver of Acting Capt. McKinney's special squad of detectives, detailed to catch loft and express wagon burglars, put his shoulder shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, though he obtained no response to his ring, he heard the movements of someone inside.

Olliver had been led to the house by the confessions of two men captured yesterday morning as they were removing several hundred dollars' worth of goods from the clothing establishment of Goodman, Levy & Co., 779 Broadway, in which Levy's father is junior partner.

Inside the flat which he thus entered Olliver found Levy and quickly told him that he was under arrest. The young man consented to accompany the detective without trouble, but pleaded that he be permitted to stop for a moment at the home of his father-in-law next door. Olliver consented and they started for the door.

The passed the dumbwaiter shaft, the door of which stood open, and Levy, a step ahead of the detective, dived headforemost through the opening, trusting to luck to clutch the dumbwaiter ropes before he fell to the bottom.

Olliver, taken by surprise, rushed to the shaft and a story below saw Levy, who had caught the ropes as he hoped, and now was making his way slowly down the shaft, clinging to the ropes and pressing his knees and feet against the sides of the shaft.

"Stop where you are or I'll shoot," shouted Olliver.

But Levy either couldn't or wouldn't stop, and the detective, yanking his revolver from his pocket, fired down the shaft. The report of the shot startled every one in the house, and presently dumbwaiter doors all the way down flew open.

Excited tenants who looked out saw Levy sliding down the ropes, and above him the detective, who, mistrusting his weapon, had decided to commit himself to the shaky ropes also. William Kascenbaum stuck his head out of his dumbwaiter door, and Levy struck at him with a ten-inch breadknife as he passed him. He was many feet ahead of the detective, and when the latter took the shaft Levy ceased trying to descend slowly, and simply slid down the rope as fast as he could.

At the bottom of the shaft were Alfred Warfiela, the janitor, and his wife. Levy sprang from the shaft and stabbed at them with his knife. He slashed both about the hands, and as they fell back he ran into the yard and was trying to scale the fence when Oliver overtook him. He turned the knife against the detective, but Oliver felled him with a blow of his fist, and when he was on the ground kicked the knife out of his hand.

He led Levy toward the Tremont Police Station, their course taking them through Crotona Park, and at the spectacle of the beaten man, whose face was covered with blood from the blows of Olliver's fists and whose clothes and hands, as were those of the detective, were torn by their trip down the dumbwaiter ropes, a crowd gathered with the cry, quickly taken up by every one in hearing:

"There's the slayer of Julia Connors!"

Instantly the crowd increased in numbers and Olliver found his way blocked by several thousand persons, many of them small children. A policeman who tried to reach the detective's side sent in a call for the reserves, and not until they were turned out could Olliver get his prisoner through the crowd to the station house. After his pedigree had been taken and Dr. Schaefer of Fordham Hospital had dressed his and Olliver's wounds, the doctor went to attend the janitor and his wife. Levy was taken to the Mercer Street Station. It was found that his hands were so burned by the dumbwaiter ropes that he could not be fingerprinted, and until this is done the police cannot tell if he has a record.

Of the men whose confessions involved him they are sure. These men are Samuel Lubell of 359 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry S. Silvers of 533 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. Lubell, the police say, has been arrested four times, once for burglary and three times for grand larceny. Silvers is said to be a pickpocket of two convictions. With these men was arrested Robert L. Reed of 403 West Twenty-fifth Street.

All three, as well as Levy, had aroused the suspicions of the detectives ever since the burglary in a silk firm at 779 Broadway three weeks ago, when three men were captured after a running revolver fight conducted in automobiles. And Saturday Detectives Alliver, Watson, Blaha, and Kennel decided to follow the men.

They saw them meet Levy at his father's place of business just after closing time Saturday night, and watched them throughout the evening when they made repeated trips in and out of the building. At 10 o'clock in the morning Reed drove an express wagon up to the place, and Silvers and Lubell began to load clothing into it. Then the detectives arrested all hands. Levy, however, had disappeared, so yesterday afternoon Olliver set out in search of him at his home.

The police believe that Levy and the others were implicated in the robbery of the silk firm, and also the $10,000 theft of feathers from the African Feather and Plume Company, in the same building. They say that Levy obtained the keys to the place from his father's firm and had duplicates made, and that it was by these pass keys that the thieves entered the building on the occasions of each of the robberies.

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ALL STAR NIGHT TO-NIGHT
100TH TIME IN NEW YORK. SOUVENIRS. To celebrate this occasion, the following Stars will appear: Alice Lloyd, Gene Luneska, Elsie Bowen, Dolle Dalnert, Louis Mann, Eddie Foy, Tom McNaughton, Lionel Walsh, Thomas Conkey, Wm. Rock & Maud Fulton.
THE ROSE MAID Always Cool. Roof Off. Audience Fanned by Ocean Breezes.
ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE—SMOKING MATINEES WED. AND SAT. 2:15.
A WINSOME WIDOW 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75
LYCEUM 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. 25c. to $1.00. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

WINTER GARDEN OPENING WEDNESDAY NIGHT Phone 9280 Columbus. Tickets Purchased For To-night Good Wednesday. The Passing Show of 1912
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w. 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
HOTEL ASTOR ROOF GARDEN B'way & 45th St. Beginning TO-NIGHT Popular Concerts Every Night at 9. VOLPE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor. Eminent Soloists. Gen. Adm. $1. Tables Res'd. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. On Rainy Nights Concerts in Grand Ballroom.
WEST END Matinee Daily, 10, 20 & 30c CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in The Road to Mandalay
Columbia B'way & 47th Today 2:15, 15c. to 50c. Summer Burlesque THE MERRY GO-ROUNDERS. To-night 25c. to $1.00.
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way, 14th St. Carter De Haven, Fannie Brice, Homer Lind & Co. & 7 New Acts. Daily Mats. 25c.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Daily Matinee. HOUDINI and 12 Big Acts, incl. DON, THE TALKING DOG.
FOX'S Theatre, E. 14th. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. THREE WEEKS.

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c-$1. 23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. BESSIE WYNN, OLIVE MAY & CO., DONAHUE & STEWART, STROLLING PLAYERS, VISIONS D'ART, Lou Anger, Mr. & Mrs. Friel, others. ENTERTAINING VAUDEVILLE CHANGED MON. & THURSDAYS—LATEST PHOTO PLAYS CHANGED DAILY. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Aft. 5, 10, 15c. Evs. 10 to 25c. Come Any Time.
BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Best Show in Town. 12—ACTS—12. NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. Stella Mayhew and Billie Taylor, Bud Fisher, Belle Story, "Rose of Mexico," Donovan & McDonald, Victor, The Talking Dog, 6 others.
PALISADES PARK AMUSEMENT Opposite W. 130th St. Airship Ascension Daily. Fireworks Thursday.
MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN Talk of the town. Open air dancing. Big 3-Ring Cabaret. All Seats 50c.
Steeplechase Fun CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE
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Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street